THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

VOL. II. MEREDITH, N. H., MONDAY. APRIL 3. 1882. NO. 50.

God Bless Them

God bless the little children,
Wherever they may be—
Far away in the country,
Down by the sounding sea—
Like flowers in the crowded city,
Like birds in the forest tree,
God bless the little children,
Wherever they may be.

Whether they walk in splendid homes,
With satin-sandaled feet,
Or wearily run bare-footed
Adown the busy street;
Whether they kneel at eventide
Beside a mother's knee,
Or lonely sleep in orphan homes,
Still tenderly pray we,
"God bless the little children,
Wherever they may be!"

God bless the little children,
No matter whose they are!
The poor man's child may come to be,
In wit, or wealth or war,
Far, far beyond our dreaming;
For poverty's no bar.
God bless the little children,
No matter whose they are!

God bless the little children,
For yet we do not see
What good men, what great men,
These little ones shall be—
What preachers, and what poets,
What men of noble mind;
What true and loving women,
What wives and mothers kind!

So tenderly and graciously
Let little children grow;
They may be linked with hosts above,
Or heroes be below;
For as they sit around our hearths,
Who can their future see?
So may God bless them, every one,
Wherever they may be!

DOING GOOD.

He was a poor little fellow, errand-boy in the large grocery of Rice, Gloves & Co. and he earned just two dollars a week.

Sixty cents of this went for car fare—he lived so far from the store that he was obliged to ride to and from it—and the rest to his mother, who, with that and the eight dollars a week she earned, supported herself, her children—Harry, twelve years of age, Eddie seven, and Jennie, two, and Mr. Jacklow.

Mr. Jacklow was her husband; and the less said about him the better. I'll merely state that he could sit in a rocking-chair and smoke and think longer than any man I ever knew.

But besides this two dollars a week, Harry who was a bright-eyed, willing, whistling young chap, sometimes got a two or a five cent piece, or more rarely, a dime, from his employers' customers, when the grocers' wagons being over-loaded or the customers in a great hurry, he carried home their purchases for them. And it was this money he had been saving ever since the 1st of January, for the purpose of having a good time on the next holiday.

On Christmas Day they had a real nice time at his house. His "boss" had given him two dollars, and the superintendent of the place where his mother worked had given her one, and somebody (they had never found out who) had sent them a large turkey, and the dress-maker down stairs had put a box of tools in Eddie's stocking—dear me! What am I saying? She couldn't have done that; I mean to say she had given Ned a box of tools, and Jennie a doll, in the name of Santa Claus—and Harry had presented his mamma with a new coffee-pot, and his mamma presented him with a woolen comforter and a pair of woolen gloves, and Mr. Jacklow had bought himself a new pipe; and when Harry saw how happy they all were, he quickly made up his mind to give them a party on the very next holiday, which would be the Fourth of July.

It was the 3d of July when my story commences, and Harry had kept his resolution of saving every penny outside of his wages. He had had to pass many a heap of rosy apples without glancing at them, run away from many peanut stands, force himself not to look in to the tempting windows of the candy stores, and go by on the other side when he knew himself near a well-known bakery, to do so; but he had done so, and now his reward was near.

The house in which he lived was an old-fashioned one in an up-town street. A quarter of a century ago it had been a small farm-house surrounded by meadows, but now it had a large tenement-house on each side of it, and a whole row of brick buildings in front of it. But one splendid old oak-tree still stood before the door—"Bully to back pin-wheels on," said Harry to himself, and there was a number of children around to cry "Oh!" and "Ah!" as the fireworks went off. I have always noticed that when a boy is setting off fireworks, the more ah-ing and oh-ing there is, the brighter the fireworks look to that boy. Well, Harry had laid out the supper in his own mind, as follows: Ice-cream, a whole quart, twelve cents, sponge cake, five sticks of molasses candy, pitcher of lemonade, apple pie, half a pound of cheese, and some baked potatoes—Mr. Jacklow liked baked potatoes. And he meant to get his mother and the rest of them out of the room (send them down to visit the dress-maker, who at the last moment was to be let into the secret), set the table himself, and then, when all was ready, call them up again. Wouldn't it be fun to look at their faces when they saw the ice cream, and the sponge cake, and the molasses candy, and the lemonade, and the apple pie, and the cheese, and the baked potatoes? It would be almost as good as the circus. Harry had been there once, and had never forgotten how delightful it was. And then, after the supper was over, and they thought the entertainment at an end, wouldn't it be fun again to see their faces when he invited them down on the front stoop to see the pyrotechnic (look at your Dictionaries) display!

So Harry had been saving, and saving, and saving, until he found himself on the evening of the 3d of July with one dollar and eighty-two cents in his right hand trousers pocket. Times had been hard, very hard, since the new year began, and people had looked very sharply after their small change, or it is likely he would have had double that amount. "But," he said to himself, "a dollar will get the feast, and the rest will buy at least a dozen nice fireworks."

He got home from the store on that evening too late and too tired to go out for the things he wanted, but the next morning he was up before the sun rose—and the sun rises pretty early during the summer months—and dressed, and out in the street as the first sunbeams told the eastern sky morning had come. The streets were almost deserted, and no fire-crackers or pistol-shots yet broke the silence. But before he had walked a block some cannons boomed in the distance, and a peal of bells near by began ringing "Yankee Doodle" very merrily. Whistling and jingling the coins in his pocket in tune and time with the bells, and wishing the stores where he went to buy the materials for his party would open, he sauntered slowly along until he reached the dog pound—a place where all stray dogs are taken in hot weather and kept a day or two, so that their owners may, if they choose, seek and reclaim them. If found to be friendless at the end of that time, the poor things are put in a large tank prepared for that purpose, and drowned.

Harry heard the imprisoned dogs barking and yelping, and stopping a moment to listen to them with a pitying look on his face—for, like all kind-hearted boys, he dearly loved animals—he saw, sitting upon the door-step, a very pretty girl. She wore a faded calico dress and a blue checked gingham apron; the apron she held gathered up in her hand, as though it held something of value, and her head and feet were bare. Her large eyes were of a soft brown, and her hair of the same color, hung in straggling curls about her face. There wasn't another creature, man, woman or child, with the exception of a milkman on the next block, in sight, and Harry looked at her with surprise. At last he said with a smile:

"I thought I got up early, but you must have got up much earlier than I did.'

"I've been here all night," said the child, in a sweet, patient voice.

"Here all night!" repeated Harry, with a long whistle. Good gracious! what did you do that for?"

"'Cause I want to go in the very minute the door opens. My Prince'—with a sob—"is in there."

"Your dog?" asked Harry.

"Yes. He's the dearest little brown dog in all the world, and I love him best of everything 'cept granny, and I love him just the same as her when she scolds, and my mamma brought him home one day just before she went to heaven, and I've had him ever since, and he's the best dog that ever lived, and never did anything wrong in his life 'cept once, when he stole a piece of boiled corned beef somebody'd set out in the back arey to cool, and he wouldn't have done that 'cept he knew how hungry granny and me was," and the tears rolled down her cheeks.

"Oh, I'm so sorry! Don't cry," said Harry.

"Here, take my handkerchief and wipe your eyes."

"They'll kill him," continued the child again, "if I can't coax them to let him out, and I don't want him to go to heaven that way. I'd rather we'd both go to heaven together; and he could run on in front, and then mamma'd say, 'Why here is Prince—Nellie must be coming."

"Are you sure he's in there?" asked Harry.

"Oh yes. He was playing by our door yesterday afternoon, 'most, and I was poking chips in the stove to make the kettle boil, and I hear him calling like he was in trouble and I run out and two awful men had him in a cart, and Jimmy O'Neil said they were going to take him to the pound. So I ran after the cart without putting my hat on, and soon it went so fast I couldn't see it, and then I asked everybody where the pound was. I 'member the name by thinking of a pound of brown sugar; and at last I got here, and it was shut up, and so I stayed here all night; and do you think they will open it soon?"

"What are you going to do when they do open it?" said Harry.

"Go in and beg the dog man to give Prince back. He's such a little dog they won't miss him."

"But they won't give Prince back unless you pay two dollars," said Harry.

"I haven't any money—not a cent," said the child; "but I've brought these," rising and holding up her apron, which had a tiny china doll, a headless cat of the same material, a string of glass beads, two pink motto papers and a round shell. "These were all given me Christmas," she said, "and I've kept them good 'cept the cat, and her head's in my pocket, and he can stick it on somehow, and the candies out of the mottoes—I ate one and gave the other to granny—and the man may have one if they let poor Prince go."

"I'm afraid he won't take them," said Harry, shaking his head.

"He won't? Oh, dear, what shall I do?" cried the child. "My dear little dog! my dear, dear little dog!"

"Don't, don't!" begged Harry, the tears starting to his own eyes. "You shall have Prince. I have a dollar and eighty-two cents, and I'll borrow the other eighteen cents from my mother.

The little girl's face lit up with joy; she thrust the toys into his hand. "Take them, you good, good boy! and I'll tell my mamma about you when I say my prayers to-night."

Harry put them back in her apron. "You keep them till I come back," he said. "I won't be gone but a little while;" away he ran to his home. There he found his mother making the fire, and his father smelling the coffee she had measured out ready for boiling.

"Mother," said he, "will you lend me eighteen cents?"

"I intended to give you ten," she said, "for your Fourth of July. But why do you want it so early in the morning?"

"Please, mamma," coaxed Harry, "make it eighteen, and I'll pay it back to you soon; and may I have a slice of bread and butter for a poor little girl? I'll tell all about it by-and-by!"

"I can't make it eighteen," said his mother. "I haven't another cent. Take ten if you want it. It's in my pocket-book in the top bureau drawer, and the bread's on the table. Don't bother me any more—I'm in a hurry."

Harry helped himself, and then away he ran again to where Nelly patiently awaited him, a smile of perfect trust upon her lips.

"It's all right," said Harry, putting the bread in her hand, (an uncommonly thick slice it was,) "eat that."

By this time there was a number of people in the street, and pistols were fired and torpedoes and fire crackers set off, and all the bells began ringing "The Star Spangled Banner," and "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and "Three Cheers for the Red White and Blue," and "Hail Columbia." And Harry looked at the ice-cream stand, with the owner—a jolly faced old woman, who had just arrived with a bag and basket of fruit, cakes, and candy—was preparing for the day, and at an early rocket that was going up in the sky; and he thought of the long time he had been saving the money, and of the intended supper, and the fire-works and the tenement-house children oh-ing and ah-ing; and the door of the pound being opened, he took Nellie by the hand and marched in.

"Is there a little brown dog here?" he asked.

"Named Prince?" said Nellie, her love making her bold—"a dear little dog?"

"Ha! ha!" laughed the man, "That's good. Why there's fifty brown dogs here, and all of them dear I think. Two dollars apiece. Do you want to get one out?"

"Yes sir," said Harry, "if you will take a dollar and ninety-two cents—all I have."

At this moment a tall, dark, odd looking gentleman came into the doorway and stood just behind the children.

"Can't do it," said the man, "it's against the law to take less than two dollars."

Nellie began to sob again, and the tall gentleman came forward.

"Your dog!" he asked Harry.

"No, sir, her's," replied the boy.

"Your sister?" was the next question.

"No, sir. I never saw her till this morning. I came out to buy some things for a Fourth of July party, and I took a walk down this way 'cause the shops wasn't open, and I found her sitting on the doorstep, and she'd been sitting there all night."

"All night!" repeated the gentleman, just as Harry had done, only without the whistle. "Tell me all about it."

And he looked so kind and good that Harry did tell him all about it. And when the story was finished the gentleman said to the man at the door. "You'd better take the money, Lewis. But wait, we'll see if Prince is really here."

Nellie looked eagerly around and shouted "Prince!" as loud as she could shout, but could scarcely hear herself so great was the noise. But a little brown dog whose ears must have been much sharper than her own, sprang forward with a cry of delight that seemed to come out of the very top of his head.

"It's Prince! it's Prince!" cried Nellie, clapping her hands in delight; and the next moment he was in her arms covering her face with dog kisses.

Harry marched out, handing the doorman the money as he passed. The tall gentleman followed with the little girl and her dog; and when they were all in the street once more, he stooped and patted Prince on the head, at the same time tucking Harry's handkerchief, which was hanging half-way out into his jacket pocket, and saying: "You'll lose it if you are not careful my boy."

Then he kissed both children and went into the pound again. And Nellie threw her arms around Harry's neck, and gave him a good hug and told him she could love him forever, and made him promise to come and see her and Prince; and they parted.

"And that's the end of our Fourth-of-July party," said Harry, a short time after to the Jacklow family, as he finished his story and his breakfast at the same time.

"You're a good boy, and did just right," said all the Jacklow family, with the exception of Mr. Jacklow, who remarked mildly, that, "that dollar and ninety-two cents would have kept him in tobacco a long while."

And Baby Jennie came and gave her big brother a sweet kiss—in fact, a very sweet kiss, for some of the syrup which she had been eating on her bread and butter went with it; and as she toddled away Harry pulled out his hankerchief to wipe his mouth. It came out with a jerk, and four bright new silver half-dollars came with it, and falling on the floor with a pleasant sound, rolled away toward the corners as fast as they could. But they were pounced upon before they had rolled a foot.

"The tall gentleman," said Harry.

"God bless him!" said his mother.

"Three cheers for our side!" shouted Eddie, and proceed to give them.

"I wish I had the morning paper," said Mr. Jacklow.

And there was a party after all, and besides the family, there were three other guests—an old woman, a small girl, and a little brown dog.

FRIGHTENED TURKS.

Great consternation has been caused in Constantinople by a report that the mosque of St. Sophia is in danger of collapsing; for there is a tradition among the Turks that the fall of this basilica will herald the dismemberment of the empire. The mosque was restored at great expense by the Sultan Abdul Medjid in 1849, under the superintendence of the Italian architect, Fossati. But the work does not appear to have been well executed, for the grand dome, which is 120 feet in diameter and 250 high, is so insecure that, according to the report of the architect who has been called in by the minister of public works, it may fall in at any moment. In other respects the interior of the mosque is in a fairly good state of preservation. Among the many relics preserved in the mosque of St. Sophia is the carpet upon which Mohammed was wont to pray, and close to the place where this carpet is suspended stands the pulpit from which the khatib reads the Koran every Friday, holding in his hand a drawn sword as symbolic of St. Sophia having been conquered from the infidel. Another of the relics preserved in St. Sophia, is he cradle of our Savior, which, according to tradition, was brought from Bethlehem, together with a sort of basin in which his mother washed him. The walls of the mosque are covered with green slabs, on which verses from the Koran are engraved in letters of gold.

REWARDING POLITENESS.

Some thirty years ago Mr. Green, an amiable Englishman, seeing a rather shabby old man looking for a seat in church, opened his pew door, beckoned to him, and placed him in a comfortable corner, with prayer and hymn books. The old gentleman, who carefully noted the name in these latter, expressed his thanks warmly at the close of the services. Time had effaced the incident from Mr. Green's recollection, when he one day received an intimation that by the death of a gentleman named Wilkinson he had become entitled to $35,000 a year. Mr. Wilkinson was a solitary old man, without relatives. Green's act prepossessed him in his favor; he inquired about him, and found that he bore the highest character. There was a marvelously courteous hospitality in the matter of pews for some time after that bequest, but nobody else has yet got $35,000 a year for a seat.

THE WORLD'S LOSS.

Death of H. W. Longfellow, New England's Great Poet.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, whose pure thoughts, embodied in verse, have carried joy and peace to the hearts of millions of many nations, yielded up his life a few days ago peacefully and calmly in the midst of his family. His gentle heart had scarcely ceased its pulsations when the sorrowful fact was made known to the denizens of Cambridge, Mass., by 75 strokes upon the telegraph alarm bells, that number being the sum of his earthly years. For many months his failing health has compelled an almost complete withdrawal from society, and during that period he has remained at his historic home, declining all invitations, his thoughts centered upon his own immediate friends and neighbors. His last appearance in public was on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Cambridge, in December, 1880. His first serious illness began very recently.

A few hours before he died his talk was of a rambling nature, and somewhat incoherent. This condition continued until about an hour before his death, when he again became unconscious, and so continued until the last, suffering but little pain apparently. The immediate cause of death was peritonitis. All the family were present, consisting of his three daughters, Edith (Mrs. R. H. Dana), Alice and Anna, the sons Ernest and Charles, his nephews, William P. and Wadsworth Longfellow of Portland, his brother Alexander of Portland, his sister, Mrs. James Greenlief of Cambridge, and Mrs. Pierce of Portland, his brother-in-law, Thomas Appleton of Boston, and Nathan Appleton of Boston, and Mrs. Ernest Longfellow.

He was a son of Hon. Stephen Longfellow, and a descendant of William Longfellow of Newbury, Mass. This gentleman, who was the first of the name who came to America, was born in Hampshire, Eng., in 1651, and emigrated to Newbury, where, in 1676, he was united in marriage with Anne Sewall. Mr. Longfellow was drowned at Anticosti in 1890. On his mother's side he was a descendant of John Alden. Henry, after completing his studies in the public schools of his native city, entered Bowdoin college in 1821. He graduated in 1825, and devoted himself for a short time to the study of the law. In his alma mater he received the appointment of professor of modern languages, and in 1826 he went abroad. He spent three years and a half in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland and England. In 1829 he returned to his native land and assumed the duties of his office. In 1831 he was married to a Miss Thacher of Concord, N. H. A vacancy occurred in the faculty of Harvard college by the resignation of George Tickner in 1835, and Mr. Longfellow was elected professor of belles lettres. In consequence of this new appointment, Mr. Longfellow made a second trip to Europe, and passed the summer of 1835 in Denmark and Sweden, the autumn and winter in Holland and Germany, and the ensuing spring and summer in Tyrol and Switzerland. During his sojourn in Rotterdam his wife died, and Mr. Longfellow returned to his native land. In 1843 he visited France, Germany and England. The summer of that year he spent at Boppard-on-the-Rhine. In 1843 he was again married, the bride being Miss Appleton of Boston; he took up his abode in the old Craigie house, made famous by being the headquarters of Gen. Washington during the siege of Boston, and which Mr. Longfellow subsequently purchased.

A man of books, Mr. Longfellow has lived, nevertheless, outside of the rigid barrier of exclusiveness within which many literary folks inclose themselves. His poetry made him known to everybody, not as a member of a cultured class, but as a gentle, sympathetic, refined, tender-hearted and genuine-thinking man. Mr. Longfellow's life has been a wide-spread blessing. He has moved the great heart of nations to sympathy with the wronged, to gentle and refined delight, and seldom to indignation at the oppressor, indignation being more than outweighed in feeling for the victim.

Mr. Longfellow's career as an author dates from his undergraduate days, during which he contributed poetry to the columns of the United States Literary Gazette. While at Bowdoin some able pieces of literary criticism, the products of his fertile pen, were printed in the North American Review. His first collection of poems saw the light in 1833, since which, at not infrequent intervals, a new volume has appeared, always welcomed with pleasure by a large constituency of admiring, loving readers. There is no occasion whatever to detail the numerous productions of his pen. Perhaps "Evangeline" and "Miles Standish" are the best known of his longer pieces. His most effective work is seen in some of his lyrics, which are perfect in their construction and pervaded with sweetness, pensive tenderness and humanity. They are carried in the memory of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic, and are gems which permanently enrich the literature of nations. "Hyperion," a romance, is not so well known as Mr. Longfellow's poetry. His translation of Dante, published in 1868, cannot be said to have superseded that of Cary.

ODD COSTUMES.

A wonderful amount of invention is expended in devising original costumes for Parisian fancy balls. A lovely countess, who is noted equally in Paris for wit and beauty, gave one recently in which her guests represented a fruit garden. The ladies appeared as vines, cherry trees, currant bushes, strawberry plants, etc., and the gentleman as apple and pear trees. One lovely young lady, it is said, won murmurs of admiration as a strawberry. At another ball a kitchen garden was represented. The ladies wore white and red turnips, cauliflowers, and radishes (the sweet-smelling onion and the suggestive carrot were neglected), and the gentlemen appeared as cabbages, beet root, and celery.

The sheriff of Dallas county, Ia., wears shabby clothes, and is insignificant in appearance. He had occasion to take a portly, well-dressed prisoner to the penitentiary. The convict, when they came into the warden's office, coolly remarked, "Here's a man for you," and handed over the sheriff to be locked up. The trick was not successful; yet the sheriff had to submit to detention until his identity could be established.

FLOATING WIT.

Court dresses: A law-suit.

Curious that car horses in going up hill use only one tow.

Some ladies are so sensitive that they shrink from looking into the mirror. They consider it a reflection on their beauty.

Embroidery bands edge the parts of many handsome costumes wherever a band of trimming can be applied.

At a young ladies' seminary, recently, during an examination in history, one of the pupils was interrogated thus: "Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No," was the reply, "he was excommunicated by a bull."

Esthetic wife (sobbing)—"Dearest, I'll see that your grave is kept green—but not one of those horrid bright greens. A nice gray green, with an old bronze tombstone, will look too awfully lovely for anything."

"What are you going to make of your boy Bill?" asked one parent of another. "I think Bill be a great sculptor," was the reply. "Has he any talent that way?" I should say so. "He chisels all the other boys out of their marbles."

Said the night-watchman, when about dusk he was invited to drink a cup of coffee, "No, thank you; coffee keeps me awake all night." Then he saw his blunder, looked very embarrassed, and tried to explain it. But it was of no use.

The shortest epistle ever written consisted of one letter. A French poet wrote to Piron, the comic dramatist, two words, Eo rus, meaning, "I am going into the country." Piron, not to be outdone in brevity, answered by the single letter I, which means, in Latin, "Go."

Lessing, the German philosopher, being absent-minded, knocked at his own door, when the servant, looking out of the window and not recognizing him, said: "The professor is not at home." "Oh, very well," said Lessing composedly, walking away, "I'll call another time."

Several wagon-loads of leather have been dug out of the ground near Sandwich, Ontario, and the people have no idea how it came there. The mystery is easily explained. A railway restaurant once stood on the spot, and what is supposed to be leather is merely the remains of thousands of ham-sandwiches which passengers threw around promiscuously after vainly endeavoring to insert their teeth into them. Hence the name of the adjacent town—Sandwich.

SHOULD BE DEPOPULATED.

It would be well for the country, and for the people who are now roosting on the roofs of houses and in the tree-tops of that aqueous region, if there were some way to depopulate the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Assaqnena, in Mississippi, and render them henceforth uninhabitable. They are virtually depopulated and uninhabitable at the present time. The greater part of their area is navigable, not merely for the flat-bottomed river steamboats, but for ships of war. Nearly the whole region between the Sunflower river and the Mississippi, which is put down on the maps as land, and comprises about two-thirds of the "shoestring" congressional district, is now a lake varying in depth from ten to forty feet. There are a few low islands on it, but they would hardly be serious obstacles to maritime commerce should the country be authoritatively declared an ocean highway, which, in fact, it is.

Some idea of that navigable region can be formed by examining a good map. It will be seen that what is called the Sunflower river, which discharges into the Yazoo thirty or forty miles above Vicksburg, has its source in the Mississippi, not far below Helena, Ark. It is what in that region is called a bayou. It is simply a part of the Mississippi, separated from the main channel by a low island nearly 150 miles long and 20 or 30 wide. This island is interlaced by numerous shorter bayous, all of which, though resembling independent rivers, are channels connecting the main river with the Sunflower bayou. The main channel is inadequate to discharge the waters of any considerable flood, and is assisted by these lateral channels. For the discharge of the present and a good many preceding floods, all the channels together are inadequate; consequently the river has asserted its natural right of overflowing the long island on which a large number of people have thought it proper to reside. If that island could be permanently vacated and given up to the dominion of the river, which so frequently has need of it, the latter would possess its own.—*Chicago Times.*

INTERESTING TO PIANISTS.

The success of a surgical operation performed some time ago, by a professor of anatomy at the Jefferson, Pa., medical college, demonstrates a way in which musicians may overcome the necessity of years of constant practice to destroy the rigidity which naturally exists in the third or ring finger. This normal infirmity has always been the great drawback to students. To obtain a thorough knowledge of the theory of music, flexibility and ease in the movement of the third finger is absolutely required.

The subject was brought to the attention of the professor by a music-teacher. The physician gave the assurance that if a subject were procured he would demonstrate that with a not very painful surgical operation the finger could be brought under control. A young colored man in the employ of the music-teacher, who had some musical ability, consented to subject himself to the surgeon's scalpel. In the case of the third finger, unlike its neighbors, the upper or extensor tendon is joined with the tendons of the fingers on each side of it by two smaller or accessory tendons. This acts like a martingale, and holds the finger down so completely that nothing but constant strain will loosen the pressure.

The surgeon, when the subject was brought to him, simply made two small openings in the back of the left hand on each side of the extensor tendon, and divided the troublesome accessories. The finger was at once released, and immediately after the operation the young man was able to raise the finger and describe the arc of a circle an inch and a half greater than he could before. Since the operation the finger has been rapidly gaining strength, and now at exercise it does yeoman service as compared with its twin of the other hand.

CRANIOLOGY.

What Can Be Discovered By Studying The Bumps

Peculiarities of Many Noted People Good and Bad.

An elderly man of rotund form and pleasant face stood at ease before his library fire the other day balancing a couple of plaster casts of human heads in his hands and whistling softly to himself. On both sides of the room were long shelves loaded with busts, plaster casts, death masks, portraits, charts, and rows of grinning skulls. The elderly man is one of the best-known phrenologists.

The long line of busts was headed by George Washington, on whose right was Jim Fisk, with mustache elaborately waxed. Then came Robert Burns, Horace Greeley, Peter Cooper, Dio Lewis, Charles Sumner, and other well-known men. Alone stood a bust of a man whose neck is so thick that it looks as though it were a prolongation of the head. It is that of "Jim Crow" Rice, who won distinction by first imitating the plantation negro.

"What do you want, sir?" the professor asked.

"I want to know something about heads."

"Ah, sit down."

The professor placed the two casts on the shelves and returned to the fire. There was a letter on the tray. He broke the seal and read it slowly, looking carefully at two photographs that were inclosed, and then said, in an explanatory tone:

"It's—a—letter from a young man in Indiana. He has written to ask if he should marry a young lady whose photograph he incloses with his own."

"Do you advise in such cases?"

"Oh, yes: Next to a head is a picture."

The two photographs did not represent a particularly robust couple, the man being very frail, and the woman a small, thin, and colorless blonde, with very weak-looking eyes.

The professor called the reporter's attention to some casts to which are attached curious bits of history.

"This one," he said, "is the head of Stephen Burroughs, an American adventurer, who led a most curious life. The number of avocations he followed is in itself remarkable. He ran away from home when he was only 14 years old to join the army of the Revolution. Army life didn't suit his tastes, and he deserted at the end of six weeks. He was next heard of as a student at Amherst college, where he figured as a wild and rebellious sophomore. He was compelled to leave college to avoid expulsion. After this he was a privateer and subsequently a ship's physician though where he picked up his know-ledge of medicine is a mystery. He left the sea and became a schoolmaster for awhile, and then took up theology and was the regular pastor of a Congregational church in Massachusetts. While preaching in the pulpit on Sundays he was detected in passing counterfeit coin on week days, and when thrown into prison for this offense he attempted to escape by firing the jail. He did not get away and had to serve his full term in prison. After his release he went at counterfeiting again, and was for years at the head of a gang in Canada. His head is preserved as one in which certain faculities are developed to an extraordinary degree.

"This is the head of Veudovi, a Fiji chief, and is a striking example of strong conjugal development. That part of the head where 'family love' is situated is very prominent you see. When he was being taken from home to a vessel as a prisoner he chopped off one of his fingers and threw it to his wife as a keepsake. He pined so for his family that he died soon after.

"The heads of murderers are nearly always wide just above the ears. It is also found that their heads are very low and flat on top. This head of Mrs. Whitlaw has these characteristics strongly marked. She killed, by means of poison, her own mother, two husbands, several of her own children, and three other persons. Her motive was to gain money. I find that in her case the faculties of destructiveness, acquisitiveness, secretiveness, and kindred qualities were highly developed, while self-esteem and benevolence were excessively small.

"This low, brutal head is that of another murderer, who killed five of his wife's relatives that he might inherit a few hundred dollars. The head of Anton Probst, who murdered the Deering family in Philadelphia, has the same characteristics and also that of the murderer Burke, who killed people simply that he might sell their bodies for dissection."

"Are the heads of theologians all well developed at the top?"

"Not always to a marked degree. The reason is that many men are in the pulpit who are not fitted for it by nature. Many boys are bred to it, learning nothing else from the cradle."

"Do men as a rule adopt the pursuits they are best fitted for?"

"Some men do, but in many cases it is merely a matter of accident. In this way: A boy is advertised for, and a boy is sent down to take the place, not because he has a fitness or fancy for that particular position, but because his services will bring so many dollars a month. He gets a place in the paint and oil line, or fish, or hardware, or whatever it may be, and grows up in the business. If he had gone into anything else under favorable circumstances his chances of success would have been the same. Men are for the most part led to adopt the professions by a natural tendency. A man with an even balanced head—that is, with all the faculties harmoniously developed—can do one thing about as well as another. There are very few such people however."

"Are many entirely on the wrong track?"

"There are thousands of men struggling in the fields they never should have entered and in which they can never succeed."

"How do women's heads differ from men's?"

"They are more prominent behind, and show a larger development of the social faculties. A woman's head is seldom large and square in front, where the intellectual reasoning faculties are situated. One in a while a woman is met who takes after her father and has a large, square front head. The portrait on the side wall here is that of Eliza Farnham, who was an able thinker. Her head was shaped like a man's.

"Do people believe in phrenology?"

"At first they looked at it as an occult science, to be classed with mesmerism and second-sight mysteries. They were so incredulous that when they went to a phrenologist they put him to all kinds of tests. They now pay $25 for an examination, and accept the observations with confidence."

"Do you read characters from photographs."

"A good many. The pictures are usually accompanied by a description of the eyes, hair, and complexion. From this we can judge whether two persons would have happy relations if married. There are often very serious objections to marriages. Not long ago a young woman brought me a photograph of her lover. I told her not to marry him under any consideration. He has since been detected in criminal practices. I knew it would be so from his face. Speaking of faces reminds me that a face is rarely met with which is symmetrical. One side is nearly always longer and larger than the other, so that if one line is drawn through the eyes and another through the mouth they will come together at a greater or less distance from the side of the head. Grant's and Jay Gould's faces are longer on the right than on the left side. On the other hand, the faces of Charles Fechter and Clara Louise Kellogg are longer on the left side. It's an absorbing study, this, and one of which I never tire; for in what is there so exhaustless a variety as in the faces of men?"

ANENT THE CHINESE.

Among the Chinese no relics are more valuable than the boots which have been worn by a magistrate. If he resigns and leaves the city, a crowd accompanies him from his residence to the gates, where his boots are drawn off with great ceremony, to be preserved in the hall of justice.

The Chinese have a method of reckoning by the aid of the fingers, including, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, from 1 up to 100,000. Every finger on the left hand represents nine figures—viz., the little finger units, the ring finger tens, the middle finger hundreds, the forefinger thousands, the thumb tens or thousands. When the three joints of each finger are touched from the palm towards the tip, they count 1, 2, and 3 of each of the denominations aforesaid; 4, 5, and 6 are counted on the back of the finger-joints. In the same way, 7, 8, and 9 are counted on the right side of the joints from the palm to the tip. The forefinger of the right hand is used as a pointer.

The ingenuity of some of the Pacific coast Mongolians has lately been misdirected. It is claimed that half the spurious half-dollars now in Montana were made by San Francisco Chinese, who cast a piece of cheap metal with 16 cents' worth of silver, so that it is exactly equal in weight to the silver half-dollar. This industry should be checked promptly, as the well known imitative powers of John Chinaman would make trouble in debasing the coinage, if rewarded with much success. He should be taught not to take too literally the maxim of modern financial life, that the chief end of man is to make money.

The San Francisco Bulletin publishes an interesting letter from Commodore R. W. Shufeldt to A. A. Sargent, giving the result of his observations in China. He sums up that there is no use to put diplomatic intercourse with China on high moral ground or to appeal to any of the motives which ordinarily govern nations. Irradicable hatred of foreigners exists, and sympathy will be construed as weakness. If justice is done China, it must be for its own sake, without hope of appreciation, and if exacted, it must be unrelentingly. A show of force is the only argument appreciated. China is especially antagonistic to our form of government. This has been exemplified in the treatment of the returned Chinese students. Commodore Shufeldt holds that there is and can be no affinity between the people of the United States and China; that the government of the United States of well as the governments of Europe, should insist upon its rights in China, conceding no more than is granted and trusting no more than is trusted.

NEW YORK

TO BE PLUNDERED AGAIN.

It is an undoubted fact that the apathetic citizens of this city deserve to be plundered for years by a new "Ring" organized out of the politicians whose coalition has been so successful in the Legislature and who may propose to bestow on New York a new charter only to make the results of this coalition permanent and profitable. It is so axiomatic as to be almost absurd for statement, that in a city like New York one of two things must be true, viz.: either the tax-payers will pay some attention to the government of their city, or the tax-eaters will give their entire energies to plundering people who don't care to protect themselves.

Evidently the politicians who have been making mysterious visits to Albany the past few days do not care any more for the "public opinion" of New York than they do for that of San Francisco. They go ahead with their "deals" for the government of the city offices and plunder, with an utter and cheerful contempt for what our "best citizens" may say or do about the arrangements for a new campaign against the tax-payers. "What are you going to do about it?"—Tweed asked, and his experience had justified his opinion of the futility of exposures and fraud.

And yet, although for the most part, there seems to be no such thing as earnest and united "public opinion" in this great metropolitan camp of money-makers and indifferent money-spenders, once in a while those patient beasts of burden, the tax-payers, do get suddenly aroused, and conscious of their power, their perils and their duties, and then the plunderers get into jail, or run away, or slink into merciful obscurity.

No one has ever been able to foretell when these outbreaks of public spirit and virtue would occur. In the case of the Tweed ring it was only after it had apparently fortified its power—in the statute books, over the judges, with the timid capitalists, in the press and with the "laboring masses"—until there seemed to be no hope of deliverance for the tax-payers. It was the very desperation of their situation that startled our apathetic citizens into a spasmodic flurry of political activity.

If public and private advices from Albany are correct, the arrangements are being rapidly consummated that will put this city into a situation of abject submission to its spoilers, in no way less alarming than that which provoked the popular uprising of 1871.—*N. Y. Express-Mail.*

UNSEALING HARBORS.

An Important Discovery Made by Scotchman.

A Few Gallons of Oil Still a Tempest

An item of news from Peterhead, on the east coast of Scotland, is of great importance to all seafaring men. Recently John Shields made further experiments under very adverse conditions to test his apparatus for calming a rough sea by spreading a thin film of oil over the waves. As before, whether the ordeal was less trying, the contrivance achieved a signal success. Some weeks ago we directed attention to the Shields invention, but the matter claims such wide and weighty significance that it is well worth fuller consideration, especially in view of the more recent and conclusive experiments. Like many another inventor, Mr. Shields owes the conception of his device to a chance observation. Five years back, while engaged in building a millclam in Perthshire, he noticed that the water in the pond had suddenly become smooth, though the wind continued to blow quite sharply. Investigation showed that this strange lull was due to the spreading of a small quantity of oil, which had accidentally been spilled from the machinery. A Newton pondered upon the fall of the apple, Mr. Shields meditated on the stilling of the mill pond, and evolved from the occurrence an apparatus to abate the rage of the sea.

Determined to subject his invention to a crucial test at the outset, Mr. Shields selected the north harbor of Peterhead as the scene of his experiments. He could hardly have chosen a more exposed situation. Peterhead lies close to Buchan Ness, the extreme eastern headland of Scotland. The waves of the North sea, having an unchecked sweep from the wild coast of Norway, break so furiously at the harbor mouth that when the sea runs high, a ball is raised to warn vessels against attempting the dangerous entrance. Last winter Mr. Shields applied to the harbor trustees for leave to lay down his apparatus, as well as for aid in constructing it. The officials granted the permission, but declined to give assistance. Thus the inventor, who appears to have been actuated all along by purely generous motives, was left to his private resources for carrying out his benevolent project. In no way deterred by the refusal of the authorities, he went to work at once. A wooden building was put up at the northwest end of the Roanhead. From this shed iron and lead piping was carried down the beach for a distance of nearly 100 yards to deep water. Then a strong gutta percha pipe ran across the breast of the entrance to the harbor. In the gutta percha tubing three openings were made seventy-five yards apart. These were fitted with valves as well as with perforated noses, to secure a gradual and equal distribution. A force pump in the wooden building was connected with the iron pipe, and a barrel containing 100 gallons of refined seal oil placed near the pump. That completed the preparations, and the inventor was ready for a storm. He had to wait till the 1st inst. for the full gratification of his desire. Stiff gales there were, and in these the apparatus gave plain proof of effectiveness. On one occasion, when the waves were so high that the ball was raised to forbid entrance to the harbor, the pumping of two or three gallons of oil produced a wondrous change. According to the account given by the Scotsman, "in the course of half an hour the whole expanse of water from the tidal run to the harbor entrance was coated with a film of oil which shone mirror-like in the sunshine. The waves could be seen advancing at their full height outside the bay, but they seem to have quietly collapsed on nearing the harbor, where, according to our report, they ran their course in gentle undulations." The oil unsealed the harbor, and vessels ran in and out with safety.

The test was very satisfactory as far as it went, but it did not go far enough to be entirely conclusive. For a convincing trial a storm was needed. Three weeks ago it came. A very heavy gale from the south-southeast blew along the eastern shore of Great Britain. It struck the English coast at Great Yarmouth, poured a tremendous sea over the Cross Sands and carried away some sixty yards of the South pier. Passing northward, it swept the Scottish coast with such violence that the Firth of Tay was practically closed to navigation. The exposed Buchan shore felt the full force of the gale, and on Wednesday morning the waves were running twenty feet high at the entrance to Peterhead harbor. The meteorological office notified Mr. Shields that there was a chance, as never before, to show what his apparatus could accomplish. The inventor hurried from Perth to Peterhead, picking up by the way a party of seafaring gentlemen as experts to inspect the performance. When he reached the scene of operations the sea above the piping was a white terror, which the boldest sailor would have shrunk from facing. Then the word was given. The pump was put to work. The oil was forced through the pipes and out of the valves

Meredith Eagle.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING BY

M. H. CALVERT,

Editor and Publisher.

OFFICE AT WAUKEWAN HOUSE.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1882.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

Dry wood is scarce.

J. M. Cate is improving.

Alden Dias has recovered.

Masks for sale at Bartlett's.

George Mooney has been ill.

C. F. Sanborn has gone West.

E. H. Hall has gone to Colorado.

B. R. Dearborn has had a lame neck.

O. M. Carr has bought a fine pair of cattle.

Mrs. Sarah Glidden has gone back to Boston.

C. W. Eastman of Boston will move here.

David Webster lately captured a large mink.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cox have been in Boston.

There was a row in the Wadleigh district recently.

Frank Dow's family is now living in New Hampton.

Mertie Glidden has returned from school in Farmington.

Jacob Smith's house is being made a two story one.

Reserved seats for the masquerade for sale at Mason's.

Miss L. M. Roberts has lately taken some Mayflowers.

The "Miracle" and Mr. Worrall's house are being painted.

J. R. Burdett and E. G. Leach have recently been here.

Benson's teams are still drawing lumber to Centre Harbor.

E. T. Blake has made a large quantity of sugar and syrup.

The late bean porridge supper of the Baptist society was a success.

Rev. Noah Glidden has returned and is suffering from heart disease.

Daniel Roberts was recently injured in the face by a flying wedge.

Charles Perkins has put over 3,000 of 250 pound cakes into his ice house.

A. D. Allen of Laconia has charge of the alterations in Sam Hodgson's house.

The piano shop and residence of J. A. Lang have been connected by telephone.

The saw mill at the Centre has been stopped because Nathan Plummer was ill.

Officer Perkins has received $50 from the parties who had a row with him election day.

A young child of Oliver Woodman has cut its foot on glass while going barefooted in the yard.

Some of our hunters went after that flock of wild geese on Lake Wankewan but didn't get them.

By recently discovered records, it seems the bell is under the control of the citizens and not the church.

Ben Roberts is clerk for A. A. Kidder & Co., in place of J. S. Roberts, recently appointed postmaster.

F. H. Cram has been hired to ring the bell for the temperance meetings for three months by members of the Baptist church.

The school meeting in district No. 8 was held on the evening of the 20th. E. T. Blake was chosen moderator; Mead Boynton, clerk; E. T. Blake, prudential committee.

Miss Miriam Blake, living with E. T. Blake, is now almost 88 years of age. She broke her hip five years ago and has not walked a step since. She has lived on the farm that E. T. Blake owns, 85 years. She never rode in a railroad car, steamboat or stage coach. Her health is first-class.

Frank Wilcomb, the popular station agent at the Weirs, was presented on Saturday evening last at Hotel Weirs with a beautiful watch and chain by a number of friends, who were desirous of showing their appreciation of his genial and accommodating disposition. Mr. Elijah Blaisdell of Lake Village made the presentation speech. The watch is a "Springfield" of the best make and was obtained through M. M. Robinson, the well-known jeweller of Lake Village.

Peruvian Syrup cures dyspepsia, general debility, liver complaint, boils, tumors, chronic diarrhœa, nervous affections, female complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood. je-ly-marl

D. M. Connell, Plymouth, N. H., offers his services as auctioneer in selling real estate, personal property of all kinds, etc. Charges reasonable Satisfaction guaranteed. j nov17tf

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This Sliding Saw Machine is warranted to saw off a 2 foot log in 2 minutes, and costs less money than any other Saw Machine. We are the first firm who manufactured this machine and have been for years. Send for circular and price list. Address, HOUGHTON & DUTTON, Boston, Mass.

ASHLAND.

B. F. Peasy, auctioneer.

The Ashland mills are again running full time.

Wagons are more plenty in the streets than sleighs.

N. C. Hughes is clerking for Hughes & Huckins.

Hull's orchestra plays for the ball in Ashland Fast night.

Rodney Cheney of Boston has been at home this week.

John Deane recently sold a valuable colt to parties in Boston.

Alvin Nichols has moved into the house he recently purchased.

Ed. Warner has been clerking for Porter a portion of this week.

Frank Robinson has moved into Mr. Whitney's house near the cemetery.

John Maynard, who is traveling in the West, reports glove business good.

David Pierce has been repairing a portion of his house by plastering, etc.

The Earnest Workers have a fine lot of Easter cards for sale at the post office.

Mrs. S. J. Brown has just received a large assortment of spring hats and flowers, etc.

Hull's orchestra plays with Dustin & Colby's orchestra at a ball at Meredith Fast eve.

About 35 new boxes have been added to the post office, showing an increase of business.

The whistle on Shepard's steam mill can be distinctly heard here at night and morning.

James L. Brock is selling window curtains for Currier & Fogg and reports business good.

Story's orchestra has engaged Mr. L. B. Hull to play and prompt for them Fast eve at Laconia.

The last maple sugar brought in here under observation was made by Smith Gordon of New Hampton.

Mr. L. B. Hull played for the Racket Club at Lake Village with Story's orchestra on Thursday evening, March 20th.

Gilman Tasey has bought of Thomas Cox the farm known as the Mudgett farm, situated about two miles below here in New Hampton.

Hull's popular assemblies take place at the Town hall, Ashland, every Saturday evening. The character of the parties is above reproach.

Letters have been lately received saying that our townsman, John Jewett, remains about the same as he was when he left here; no mark of improvement.

At the meeting of the Ashland Brass Band, the following officers were elected: G. C. Rowe, leader and director; E. P. Harrington, clerk; T. N. Cox, treasurer; E. Mc Sweeney, L. R. Page, M. C. Blake, executive committee. The band voted to buy uniforms. Every thing is working in harmony.

A very skillful case of surgery was performed one day this week. It was to remove a wen from the pet dog of George F. Dow's household. Ether was administered by the doctor and the wen was skillfully removed, it being as large as a coffee cup. The dog is now rapidly recovering from the operation.

A large delegation of Odd Fellows visited the Belknap lodge at Meredith Village Monday evening, but in consequence of a freight train getting off the track below Meredith, they did not get home until about six next morning. Three, having an immense amount of courage, started for home on foot where they arrived at about four o'clock.

The officers of Live Oak Division, S. of T. are: O. S., Mrs. J. N. Nichols; I. S., Miss Jessie Chamberlin; A. C., Mrs. M. E. Ransom; C., N. Yeaton; Chaplain, Annie S. Vittum; Treasurer, Mr. Morrison; F. S., Miss G. Gordon; A. R. S., Mrs. E. P. Harrington; R. S., E. P. Harrington; W. A., A. L. Smith; W. P., M Alice Smith; P W P, Dexter Sanborn; Organist, Mattie Smith.

Bracy, Hull and Flanders, members of the rabbit brigade, were out recently in a gaudy attire for the purpose of their weekly inspection and drill, after which they formed a line of battle and charged the woods of Squam lake. The enemy (rabbits) were taken by complete surprise and surrendered after a hard fight. The number of killed, wounded and missing on the enemy's side was 13. Our forces were fortunate in not losing a man.

The following officers were elected by the Ashland lodge, No. 45, S. of T.: R. L. Howe, W. P.; Mrs. Nellie Allen, W. A; Sylvester Mudgett, R. S.; Mrs. Hannah Prescott, A. R. S.; Mrs. M. L. Sargent, F. S.; R. F. Sanborn, Treas.; A. W. Drew, Chap.; F. G. Avery, Con.; Miss Mary Sanborn, Asst. Con.; Miss S. A. Ferrin, C. S.; W. B. Smith, O. S.; Mrs. W. B. Smith, P. W. P.; Mrs. G. B. Stevens, organist; Mrs. S. J. Brown, Investigating Officer. There were 22 initiations during the last quarter.

Miss Jane M. Porter, who has been the superintendent of the ladies' dining room at the Parker House since it was opened, 26 years ago, died at the hotel on Monday, March 27th. She was a lady of a most kind and amiable disposition, and had endeared herself to all the patrons of the room. She was taken sick last Friday with a cold which developed into pneumonia, causing her death.—*Boston Post.*

The above was an aunt of A. E. Porter of this place who was summoned there Monday and left at noon to attend the funeral.

The attention of farmers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Baugh & Sons, to another column. The reputation of their Phosphate is world-wide. Send for circular. 3m je febl

WEST PLYMOUTH.

Mrs. Nathan Blake has arrived home after an absence of eight weeks with her children and friends.

Mrs. Austin Harvey is quite sick.

Sing and promenade at Mr. Nathan Blake's last Tuesday evening. Martin Merrill, manager.

Rev. J. H. Haines and wife spent a pleasant evening, eating sugar, at Mr. Spencer's, last Saturday night.

Mr. Page and wife, who have been living in the Heath house, being so frightened at a drunken man, breaking the door and coming in, have moved to her father's in West Plymouth.

SWAYNES

SWAYNES OINTMENT.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY SUCH AS TETTER. ITCH. SORES. PIMPLES. ERYSIPELAS. BLOTCHES. RING WORM. &c.

FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES

OINTMENT

THE GREAT CURE FOR

ITCHING PILES

Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts are often affected. As a pleasant, economical and positive cure, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in 3-ct. Stamps, 9 Boxes, $1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa.

THORNTON.

There was considerable excitement here at West Thornton, one day last week, on account of the obstruction of the Lincoln road. The facts are as follows: The workmen on the railroad built a high bank of sand directly across the lumber road where nearly 100 oxen and horses were drawing timber to the Pemigewasset river. The agent for the Land and Lmbeur companies seeing the road thus obstructed, used some plain English language in his interview with the subcontractor, and had soon sent for the engineer who soon after arrived and ordered the obstruction to be removed which was done immediately. No blame is attributed to the engineer for he is accomplishing an immense amount of work in the most thorough manner. It is understood here that the agent for the Land and Lumber companies has been a strong advocate for the new railroad, and gives it as his opinion that it will be a great benefit to the companies which he represents, and a benefit to every man, woman and child in the Pemigewasset valley.

March 24.

Rev. Q. H. Shinn will deliver a temperance lecture in the Mad River school house, under the auspices of the Reading Club, next Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

NEW HAMPTON.

The third in the series of Lyceum lectures was given March 15th by W. H. Rand, M. D., on the subject, "Men of One Idea." The lecture contained many good ideas but was rather disconnected. Thursday evening, March 23rd, Rev. Luther G. Barrett of Concord lectured on the subject, "Enthusiasm." It was one of the finest lectures ever given in Chapel Hall. Deep, cultured and impressive; refined and of intense interest; those who failed to hear it met with a great loss.

From the 26th to the 26th inclusive, Messrs. Folger and Shaw held revival meetings in the church; great interest was manifested and upwards of a score of young people have expressed a desire to become christians. So great is the religious interest that meetings are still being held every evening, and it is hoped that much good will result from the efforts made.

Coal Oil or Petroleum may be very nice for illuminating or lubricating purposes, but surely it is not the proper thing to cure a cough with. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is looked upon as the standard Cough remedy.

The honors of the class of '82 have been assigned as follows: valedictory, Silas B. Adams, East Deering, Me.; salutatory, Sarah M. Frye, New Hampton; Greek oration, Rush W. Kimball, Woodsville. We have not yet learned who has the Latin oration. This is the third time in four years that students from Maine have carried off the highest honors. It is just five years since the valedictory has been won by a member of the Social Fraternity.

Sleighing is very poor and wagoning is worse.

N. Frank Prescott has recently been in town.

Rev. J. W. Scribner has closed his pastorate with this church, and Rev. E. H. Prescott, who was pastor here several years, takes his place.

On March 27th, members of the Literary Adelphi balloted for the address to be delivered anniversary day. D. M. Rowe of Laconia received 17 votes, and G. B. Cox of Ashland, 21 votes. In electing the year for the Adelphi to elect the chief marshal for the anniversary, they chose D. M. Rowe to fill that position. Then six prize speakers were elected as follows: 1st, E. C. Clark, New Hampton; 2nd, F. A. Hersey, Tuftonboro' Center; 3rd, E. W. Tenney, Danville; 4th, C. H. Bradley, Danville; 5th, E. P. Moore, New Hampton; 6th, F. M. Irving, Kennebunkport, Maine.

March 28th the Social Fraternity elected the one to address their society and C. L. Sawyer of Wadley's Falls was unanimously chosen. They also elected six prize speakers but we have not yet learned the names of all.

Members of the Germanae elected Jennie S. Barney to deliver their annual address. MYSTIC.

CENTER HARBOR.

Four ladies from Missouri arrived at Hugh Kelsea's on the 15th inst, to stay till October. They are delighted with the snow and cold weather.

Rev. C. B. and Mrs. Moody received a pound party of sixty persons March 25th. A pleasant time was reported.

Mrs. Elisha Marston of Centre Sandwich is spending a few weeks at Mr. A. Beason's while her husband is absent in Kansas visiting his son.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blake celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage, March 27th. A good number were present although the rain was falling fast.

The travelling company, the Mason family, exhibited in the hall on Friday, Saturday and Monday evenings. They had a fair audience every time.

The mercury went down to zero Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Moore welcome a son, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dolloff, a daughter. KANASATAKA.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Flax Seed Emulsion Compound, which appears in to-day's issue. Unlike patent medicines or secret nostrums, for formula is furnished upon application. It has been successfully used for 10 years in an extended private practice and has the highest and most intelligent testimony that can be asked to support its claims to superiority. Read brief article, Rheumatism, in pamphlet. jsac-lt

If you are subject to Ague you must be sure to keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in good free condition. For when so, you will be safe from all attacks. The remedy to use is Kidney-Wort. It will prevent five of all malarial diseases that you can take. Read advertisement in another column.—Translated from the New Yorker Zeitung.

BORN

In Ashland, March 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Calley, a son.

In Campton, March 13, to Mr. and Mrs J. F. Smith, a daughter.

In Campton, March 29, to Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Batchelder, a daughter.

In Ashland, March 29, to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Craig, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Campton, March 21, by Rev. J. B. Hodgdon, Mr. Charles Hodgdon and Miss Ella Hodgdon, both of Campton.

THE LARGEST BUGGY MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

THE BEST BUGGY IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

Send for Catalogue and Testimonials of Hundreds of Liverymen who have used them.

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For Picture Frames, and a variety of PICTURE FRAMES, Picture and Window Glass, Pictures Cords, and Knobs, Paper and Holland Window Curtains, Fixtures, Tassels and Cords, Lutter and Bill Paper, Pens, Pencils, Envelopes, Black Walnut and Cherry Hat Racks, Looking Glass Plates, Etc., Etc.

Also, Black Walnut and Cloth Covered

CASKETS & COFFINS,

of different sizes, Casket and Coffin Handles, Robes, Name Plates, and all Trimmings. Also, Keys, for Desk Locks, Pantocks, etc., and also has a first-rate, light, one-horse

WAGON FOR SALE,

☞All articles will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

MEREDITH VILLAGE, N. H.

Aug. 1881. caugt-dm

ROBINSON & Co.

Have just opened a fine lot of

CHAMBER SETS

Both in Ash and Painted Suits which they offer at reasonable prices.

A nice Chamber Suit for $18.00

A full assortment of Parlor Suits, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Mattresses and general Household Furniture.

Anything not in stock we will furnish at short notice. Also,

Manufacturers of Fine Cabinet Organs

Which we furnish our customers at low prices for cash or easy monthly installments.

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Opposite Town Hall, MEREDITH, N. H.

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For Sale or Exchange.—A new four-story French roof, Boarding House, with barn and five productive garden, situated in Essex Centre, Vt., directly opposite the Classical Institute which is richly endowed and affords superior advantages for education. The B. and L. R. R. passes near the premises. This place is admirably adapted for Summer boarders from the cities, or could easily be filled with boarders from the institute. It is but a few miles from the beautiful city of Burlington, and accessible to good markets. The basement of these premises affords a fine opening for a grocery. The property combines a delightful home with pleasant, lucrative business. Terms easy. Application made at this office. A. D. SPALTER.

THE GENUINE

BLANCHARD CHURN

GET THE BEST.

Five sizes made for Family Dairies. Four sizes for Factory use. All our goods are of perfect stock and the workmanship. They are strong, simple, efficient, convenient and durable. They continue to be the Standard Churns of the country.

We now furnish either Round or Square Top Churns, of the Family sizes, as may be preferred. Price of both styles the same. Send for circulars of our *improved* Round Top Churn.

Our Churns received the highest Premium at the Inter-national Dairy Fair, in New York, city, in 1879, in competition with all the leading Churns in the market.

See I either keep for sale or dealer in REALLY first-class Dairy Implements for a Churn or Descriptive Circular, or address as the Sole Manufacturers, BUTTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, Concord, N. H. 18

PREMIUMS FOR PAYING SUBSCRIBERS.

Every subscriber to this paper is entitled to one of the following premiums, for every 25 cents he or she shall pay, whether in *advance* or *arrears*.

No. 1. Holiday Pictures, a handsome book 6x9 inches, printed in blue on tinted paper, containing six Christmas and New Years' poems, illustrated by five handsome engravings of Old Santa Claus, etc., blue border, fancy titles for each page, regard illustrated cover.

No. 2. Our Picture Book, 8x12 inches, containing nearly 30 fine pictures, many of them quite large—with over a dozen descriptive articles, all of interest to the children and adults as well. Amber covers, red line border. Printed in large type on heavy plate paper.

No. 3. Picture, The Woodland Gate-Children swinging on an old gate in the forest.

No. 4. Picture, Childhood Sports.—16 children playing in a glad climbing trees near a small stream. c.

No. 5. Picture, Strolling Players — A man, woman and child, musicians, asleep in an old English farmer's yard, surrounded by sheep, buildings with thatched roofs, the proprietor and two of his help.

No. 6. Picture, The Last In.—A old country school. 14 children gathered about the master's desk who is opening with prayer, while three frightened laggards are coming in through the half opened door. The costumes are decidedly quaint and amusing.

No. 7. Picture, Il Penseroso, a black robed nun, with ruined church and cloisters in the distance, illustrating Milton's great poem.

No. 8. Picture, A Rest on the Hill, a mother and baby resting by a pair of bars, under some trees, while climbing a steep mountain road.

No. 9. Picture, A detected young English cavalier with a sprig of mistletoe behind him, trying to steal a kiss from one of four beautiful young ladies in an elegantly furnished apartment.

All the above are artistic lithographs, 12 x 18 inches.

No. 10. Lithograph of the late President Garfield, very accurate, 24 x 30 inches, containing various facts concerning his life, and accompanied by a

MRS. J. H. LADD,

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124 Main, opp, Mill Street,

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Photograph Rooms.

New and varied back ground scenery.

The best work at reasonable figures.

Copying and enlarging a specialty.

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Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, and in fact every thing usually found at a first-class apothecary store.

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Second-hand Furniture a specialty, for which I pay cash, or take in exchange for goods or work. The Celebrated

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MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES, MANTLES MARBLE SHELVES, &c.

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Millinery.

Hats of Every Style and Description! Both Trimmed and unTrimmed. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Satins, Ties, Laces, and Veilings. Also, a

Good Assortment of Hair Goods.

All new and well selected.

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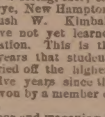

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The best place in Meredith Village to obtain anything in the line of

HOSIERY, KNIT JACKETS,

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And everything pertaining to a first-class store is at

MISS ORRA E. OSGOOD'S,

TOWN HALL BLOCK, Meredith, N. H.

Laconia Bakery.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We wish to remind our patrons that we keep on hand a constant supply of

OUR NICE DOMESTIC BREAD.

Warranted not to sour. Also Nice Warm Buns, Rolls, &c., every afternoon for tea. All orders, plain or fancy, put up on the shortest notice. Cakes Frosted. Wedding goods are a specialty. Hot Brown Bread and Beans, Saturday and Sunday mornings.

☞Orders received by telephone from Lake Village and Weirs. Our Mr. MOONEY will continue to visit Meredith Village and receive orders for anything in our line. Quality unsurpassed and prices as low as anywhere.

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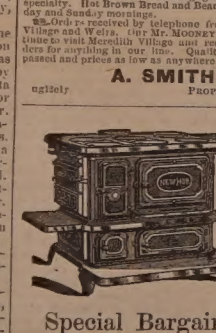

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STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

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OF ALL KINDS.

Tin Roofing and Jobbing a Specialty.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

"NEW HUB"

Stoves and Ranges,

The best in the World.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Prepare your Easter Orders in season to secure the best Orange Blossoms, Roses, Pinks, Violets, Lilies, Hellotrope, Primroses, Spireas, Daisies, and every other Hothouse Pearly [illegible] all your Plants and a large stock of Tomatoes and Cabbages.

Orders for Wedding or Funeral decorations attended to in the best manner and shortest notice by mail, telegraph or telephone.

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3 Merrimack St. CONCORD, N. H.

PICTURES FRAMED,

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All Work Warranted to give satisfaction.

Frank W. Getchell,

PLYMOUTH, N. H.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

DR. BINGHAM begs to call attention to his method of inserting artificial teeth

Without Covering the Roof of the Mouth.

These plates contain no material or other poisons, and do not interfere with either taste or speech.

Prices reduced twenty-five per cent on artificial work.

Special attention paid to filling badly decayed teeth.

D. T. BRIGHAM,

DENTIST,

No. 2 Hamilton Place. BOSTON.

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New Store.

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices at

S. BLOOD'S.

SPRING STYLES IN

Carpetings,

Oil Cloths, and Straw Mattings, Paper Hangings, Window Shades and Fixtures, Chinaware and Glass Ware, Molasses and Gold Band Sets, Student Lamps and Chandeliers, Table Cutlery and Plated Ware, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Mouldings, Glass, Stencil cuts, Decalcomanie Impression Paper, &c., Fancy Wood Slat Tassel Fixtures, Terra cotta and Gilt Paper, Embossed Picture Cords, Shell and Tissue Paper, Plaids, Dolls, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

☞Thankful to our numerous customers for their very liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to the interests of our patrons, to deserve a continuance of their esteemed favors. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

S. BLOOD, New Opera House Block,

Jesa mar31 ly Concord, N. H.

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STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES!

No efforts spared to secure and maintain

The Choicest Stock in the City.

We keep as Fine a Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries as any house north of Boston.

Hotel Proprietors and Boarding House Keepers will find it worth while to call and see us.

FLOUR AND TEAS

A SPECIALTY.

All the Finest Lines of

IMPORTED GOODS

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ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Including CROPE & BLACKWELL'S well known Delicioues & Staple Goods. Don't send to Boston when you can obtain the same goods from us, at Lower Rates.

38 North Main St., opp. Warren.

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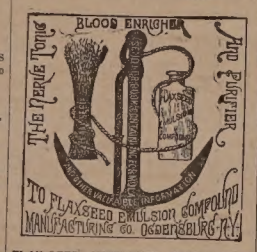

FLAX-SEED - EMULSION - COMPOUND!

A SUPERIOR COMBINATION OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES WITH THE FAT-PRODUCING PROPERTIES OF FLAX-SEED.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1882.

Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound Co.

GENTLEMEN,—After a long and thorough trial in my practice of Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound, and observing its wonderful effects wherever used for the diseases for which it is prepared, I take great pleasure in recommending it as a preparation in which you cannot place too much confidence. I have not only been its wonderful effects in my own family but I have personally recommended it to many others and in every instance it has accomplished more than I ever imagined the expectations could have anticipated. I am confident there are now thousands suffering with chronic and acute Rheumatism in this country who by use Flax Seed Emulsion Compound their well qualified support would be given to it. The effects produced by it in Nervous Prostration and in Paralysis are but little short of the marvellous, some of my own personal friends suffering from Paralysis having received great benefit by its use. Very Truly Yours,

JOHN BROWN.

Vice President of the Ogdensburg National Bank.

SWANTON, IOWA, August 30th, 1881

Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound Man'f Co

GENTLEMEN,—Six weeks ago I came to this place from Brookfield, Vermont, to see and care for a sister who had been suffering for more than a year with nervous prostration, entirely unfitting her for household cares or work, and for the past six months has not been able to care for herself, and at times could not collect her thoughts enough to make her wants known. When I saw her I had a condition she was in I hadn't any heart to do anything for her. I thought she must die soon. Before starting from Vermont I obtained through the kindness of a friend at Williamstown one bottle of your Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound. My sister commenced taking the medicine soon after my arrival, and I am happy to say her symptoms are very much more favorable. The past week she has not been often from her kitchen and about her work, and has wiped dishes for her. Things she has not done for six months before. The doctors here have not done her any good at all.

Yours respectfully,

MARY A. FISK.

In her letter dated Dec. 13, 1881, she says: I have taken pains to recommend your medicine as far as I could, but my pastime is to write during recommendation. People are obliged to acknowledge that F. S. E. Compound has done wonders for her.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1882

GENTLEMEN:—

During last summer my system became very much debilitated and run down and I was advised to try Flax-Seed Emulsion. While there I became affected with Malarial fever, which still further reduced me, and while in this low condition one of my lungs became involved, and alarming symptoms rapidly developed themselves. On my return from the west, I was in so low a state that I was confined (4) weeks confined to my room, and bed. In this condition I commenced taking the Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound and at once all the alarming symptoms began to rapidly disappear, and while taking ten bottles of it I gained 27 lbs. and am now in good health. Yours truly,

MRS. A. E. BROWN.

Sold by druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle.

FLAX-SEED EMULSION COMPOUND MANUFACTURING CO.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

AGENTS wanted to sell Edison's Musical Telephone and Edison's Instantaneous Piano and Organ Music. Enclose stamp for catalogue and terms.

EDISON MUSIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

jesa-under20

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription he used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 1 26jesaly

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or a smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandeif & Co., 12 Barclay St. jan28jesaly

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from a NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. jan26jesaly

MUSIC!

100 Popular Songs, words and music, 30 cts 101 Comic Songs, words and music, 30 cts. 100 Sentimental Songs, words and music, 30 cts. 100 Old Favorite Songs, words and music, 30 cts. 100 Opera Songs, words and music, 30 cts. 100 Home Songs, words and music, 30 cts. 100 Irish Songs, words and music, 30 cts. 100 Ethiopian Songs, words and music, 30 cts. 100 Scotch Songs, words and music, 30 cts. Any four of the above books for One Dollar. All of the above for Two Dollars. The above comprises nearly all of the most popular music ever published, and is the best dollar's worth ever offered. Order at once, postage stamps taken. Pianocites, Violins, Guitars, and all Musical Instruments at low prices. WORLD MANF. Co.,

Jesa jan18 3m 129 Nassau St., New York.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit and terms free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make a great pay all the time you work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. jesa oct31ly

D. ATWOOD & CO.,

Planters and Wholesale Oyster Dealers.

32 Faneuil Hall Square,

BOSTON, - MASS.

We would call the attention of the Public to the superior quality of the Providence River, and Norfolk Oysters we have in stock.

☞Send trial order. jesatdec20

GOLD Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jesa oct21ly

BEST business before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. elsa oct21ly

THE AMOSKEAG

Mutual Benefit & Charitable Association WANTS A MAN

Of Good Business Ability to represent it in each town in Grafton and Belknap Counties.

For further particulars address the Secretary

H. L. ROBINSON

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CAMBRIDGE NEWS,

—AND—

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Prohibition, Woman Suffrage, Purity of the ballot Box and Home, and General News.

NEWS, per annum. . . . $1.50.
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EMPLOYMENT

FOR ALL

To Sell A Household Article.

The poor as well as the rich, the old as well as the young, the wife as well as the husband, the young maiden as well as the young man, the girl as well as the boy, can make money in a few dollars in honest employment, as to sit around the house and wait for others to earn it for them. We can give you employment all the time, or during your spare hours only; travel, friends and acquaintances. If you do not care for employment, we can impart valuable information to you free of cost. It will cost you only one cent for a postal card to write for your postpaid, and it may be the means of making you a fortune. Do not neglect this opportunity. You do not have to invest a large sum of money and run a great risk of losing it. You will readily see that it will be an easy matter to make from $10 to $100 per week, and establish a lucrative, and independent business, if worked straightforward and profitable. All-ad to this matter we SEND FULL PARTICULARS FREE. Address BUCKEYE MFG. CO., MARION, OHIO. (Name this paper.) ja5 oct4 6m

INK. 50 VALUABLE RECIPES FOR black, blue, green, red, violet, purple, yellow, brown, gold, silver, white, invisible and indelible inks. Mailed for 25 cents. Stamps taken. Address, M. DANAHER & CO., jesa-feb21m E. Boston, Mass.

Best Rubber and Leather Cement. $1 each buys the recipe for making with full instructions. Fortunes made in its manufacture. Used by Shoemakers, Manufacturers, Farmers, etc. Each will worth $1.000. Sample package of cement 25 cents. Address, M. DANAHER, East Boston, Mass. jesa-feb21m.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL PICTURE

Size 19x24 inches. Comprising portraits of all the Jurymen, Judges and counsel engaged in the case; also handsome portraits of James A. Garfield and the Assassin Guiteau. Price, 25 cents. We offer 300 per cent. profit to agents. Send 25 cents for sample and agents' terms. One can be sold in every house. Address,

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Original Manufacturers of

Barrett's Rock Candy

—AND—

Hermitage Rye.

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GOOD FRESH SEEDS

10 pkts Flower Seeds, 20c. 10 pkts

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SAMARITAN

CURES FITS.

NEVER FAILS.

NERVINE

The only known Specific Remedy for Epileptic Fits.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, and all Nervous Diseases. This remedy will positively eradicate every symptom of Derangement, and drive them away from the system, never to return again. It destroys all germs of disease by neutralizing the Nervous Acid or poison in the system, and thereby eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Diabetes, Weakness, General Debility, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Womb, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Irritability of the Bladder, For Wakefulness at Night, there is no better remedy. During the change of Life it should be used. It quiets the Nerves, Builds up the System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, and all diseases of the urinary organs. Many suffering females can be saved by the use of this remedy. Any young, middle-aged and old person can be saved by timely using this Nervine. Do not keep this a secret, but tell your sufferings as with a friend, that you

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

SPRING HINTS.

Last season between 1300 and 1400 tons of sugar beets were raised on 100 acres of land at Schenectady, N. Y.

Apples placed among the ensilage in a certain silo were well preserved. Cattle food may thus be varied by preserved fruit placed in the silo.

The greatest consistency of the excrements from ensilage fodder shows that the material is prepared in the silo for digestion by the softening of the cells.

One of the latest theories advanced is that apples are more nutritious than potatoes, and in Cornwall, England, workmen say they can work better on the fruit than on the vegetable.

The quality of milk is considerably influenced by the richness of the diet. A diet of watery grass will probably yield a moderate quantity of poor milk, the addition of oil cake will increase both the yield and also its richness. The alteration in the composition of milk by poor or liberal feeding is chiefly an alteration in the percentage of solid matter.

An experienced farmer says concerning the most suitable weather for sowing grass seeds that a fine day should be chosen when the land is tolerably dry, but when there are indications of approaching rain. Such conditions are much more favorable for sowing seeds than during rainy or showery weather, for, in the first instance, the seeds are more likely to be evenly covered, and will be gradually absorbing moisture from the soil previous to the next fall of rain, which they will be in condition to receive with benefit. Whereas, if sown after a shower, as is too frequently done, the above advantages are not obtained, but after the seeds have been saturated with moisture the dry weather returns, and they become "malted."

Dr. Bailey says a great amount of labor is lost by sowing fodder corn too thick, as well as a large amount of seed wasted. Many sow three bushels to the acre for some such belt two bushels, and a few sow but one. I sow but one-half bushel, and my corn is always too thick. The man who has raised the largest crop the past season sowed but twelve quarts of seed to the acre. Make the drills at least four feet apart, and sow one-half bushel of ensilage seed-corn to the acre; then, when it is about a foot high, thin it to six and eight inches between stocks. When corn is planted too thick, those plants which do not attain their full growth are nothing more than weeds. As dirt is only matter out of place, so a weed is only a plant out of place. No plant is so far out of place as when it is overtopped by other plants of the same kind so that its growth is impaired; it then becomes a mere weed, and only serves to injure the growth of the proper number of plants in the hill or drill.—*Ex.*

Seed Sowing.

No farmer can afford to sow damaged or impure seed, and no trustworthy seedsman would desire to sell him inferior goods, yet through simple tests some of the defects in seeds may be detected in season to avoid their use. Thus the germinating powers of wheat, rye, oats and barley may be tested by the simple process of sowing a limited number of seeds in the saucers of flower-pots, placing the smaller dishes in which the seed has been planted into larger saucers nearly filled with water, next applying a little moisture to the seed and covering them with a small piece of moist flannel and finally providing a temperature of artificial heat, such as might be easily obtained by placing the saucers on the kitchen mantel-shelf. Seeds thus cared for will soon germinate and the farmer may soon be able to determine about what percentage of any lot of seeds will prove fruitful when placed in the ground.

Making Sugar.

Prof. Knapp of the Iowa agricultural college, in reference to the sorghum sugar industry, says sugar of excellent quality can be made in a common sap pan and in paying qualities. The cane crop is sure—upon the whole the most so of any Iowa field crop; the yield is uniform and of excellent quality; there remains then but three questions of considerable importance in the development of the sorghum sugar industry; (1) Economical manufacture of the syrup; (2) Removal of the sorghum flavor; (3) The increase of the sugar yield in proportion to the syrup. The first has been practically settled in favor of steam for crushing and evaporation. By the aid of steam, syrup is manufactured for ten cents per gallon at a greater profit than at twenty-five cents on the old sap pan. The removal of the sorghum flavor in some simple and effective way is the next step to be taken. All the methods hitherto practiced are open to more or less objection. This, and the increase of the sugar yield, are matters of the highest importance. Few industries are so full of promise. Even the present product of 600 pounds of sugar and 90 gallons of syrup per acre furnish remuneration and profit to toil; this, however, is but the commencement in an industry which has the world for a market.

Farmer's Liabilities.

As a general rule the farmer is liable for all the injury hired hands may do while actually employed in his business, therefore if you send a boy to burn old brush, and the lad leaves his work to look after his partridge snares or rabbit-boxes in the wood, and the fire runs into the next field, and consumes the crops or fence of your neighbor, you must pay the bill, although you told him to watch it carefully and never leave it a minute. If you send a load of farm products into town, and the driver falls into a doze and runs into another team, you must pay for the broken spoke. If your man, in going to or from the hay-field, carelessly swings his scythe, and cuts an ugly gash in the leg of a passer by, you had better pay the doctor's bill, and be glad to get off thus easy. If, in cutting your wood, a man accidentally cuts over the line, on your neighbor's lot, you are responsible, although you told him where the line was. Judge Bennett states that a man was driving his employer's horse and wagon through Bromfield street, Boston, on his master's business, when the horse kicked off a hind shoe, which struck a large plate-glass window in a store, and the owner of the animal had to buy another pane of glass. And though your man shows a touch of maliciousness in his act done in the prosecution of your business and intentionally runs into another team which somewhat obstructs his way while driving your load, you may not screen yourself behind his unnecessary and willful violation of your orders. Of course, in almost all such cases, you could compel the servant to repay you all the expenses he had thus caused you by his misconduct. On the other hand, if to make you responsible for his careless-ness he must have been at the very time on your business. If he borrows your horse and wagon, and goes off on pleasure, or business of his own, and runs over somebody, you are not responsible merely because it was your horse and wagon; much less would you be liable if your servant took your team without your knowledge, on pleasure or business of his own.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Cream and rice soup: Take two quarts of chicken stock (the water in which towls have been boiled will answer), one tea-cup of rice, a quart of cream or milk, an onion, a stalk of celery, and salt and pepper to taste. Wash the rice carefully, and add the onion and celery to the chicken stock. Cook slowly two hours, rub through a sieve, and add seasoning. The milk or cream, which has been allowed to come just to a boil in a separate saucepan, should be added the last thing. If milk is used, add a table-spoonful of butter.

Lettuce salad: Cut up a head of lettuce very fine, then make a dressing of one cup vinegar, half tea-spoonful mustard, one sugar, add a little salt and pepper if liked. Place slices of hard boiled eggs over the top.

Children's cake: Bake ginger cake in tins as for jelly cake. Spread golden syrup between the layers. Frosting made from the yolk of one egg gives it a nice finish. The yelk of an egg is just as nice for frosting as the white.

Rice drops: Boil rice to a mash; when cold beat three eggs well and stir in; add tea-spoonful of yeast powders, sprinkle of salt; drop a tea-spoonful at a time in boiling lard, when brown take out and sprinkle sugar over them; serve hot. Very nice for breakfast.

Sponge pudding: Three eggs, their weight each in butter, sugar, and flour, beat the eggs very light; add the butter beaten to a cream, then sugar and flour. This will make four large cupfuls; fill them half full; bake in a moderate oven ten minutes and serve with same.

Breakfast dish: For a family of six take three cups of mashed potatoes, one half a cup of flower and half a teacup of sweet milk, two well-beaten eggs, a little salt; mix well together, shape them small and drop into hot lard, or roll them into little balls, and fry them in a wire basket in boiling lard.

Mayonnaise fowl: Cut a fowl in pieces, separating each joint; put into a stew pan with a wine-glassful of olive oil and fry till brown. Dredge in a tea-spoonful of flour; add a teacup of boiling water, cover closely, simmer half an hour, season with pepper, salt, and minced onion, then a table-spoonful of mushroom catsup. Take out the meat, arrange on toast; serve hot.

Cream pie and orange dessert: Cut the oranges in thin slices and sprinkle sugar over them; let them stand for two or three hours; serve on ordinary fruit plates. The pie is made with a bottom crust only, and that not thick, but light and flaky. Take one coffee cup of thick, sweet cream, half a cup of pulverized sugar, a table-spoonful of flour, one egg; flavor with lemon extract; bake until you are sure the crust is brown and hard, so that it will not absorb the custard.

Chicken pudding: Cut up the chickens and stew until tender. Then take them from the gravy and spread on a flat dish to cool, having first well seasoned them with butter, pepper and salt. Make a batter of one quart of milk, three cups of flour, three table-spoonfuls of melted butter, one-half tea-spoonful of soda, one tea-spoonful of cream tartar, a little salt. Butter a pudding-dish and put a layer of the chicken at the bottom and then a cupful of the batter over it. Proceed till the dish is full. The batter must form the crust. Bake an hour, and serve the thickened gravy in a gravy boat.

PERILS OF SAILORS.

WHAT A CLEAR-HEADED CAPTAIN CAN DO

On Christmas Day, in the Pacific ocean, three boat loads of people put off from the hopelessly burning coal ship Milton. Recently, says the San Francisco Call, the survivors of the second boat load heard from arrived in that city by the steamer Newbern from Mazatlan. The survivors were Capt. McArthur, his wife, two children and one sailor. They had been taken from a Mexican coasting schooner by the Newbern, on her down trip, February 10. The day before that the schooner had picked them up, the captain and his family looking a little better than bronze skeletons, one sailor a gibbering maniac, the other senseless. A two years-old child of the captain's was dead. All had been in an open boat forty-six days. For many days they had subsisted upon a mouthful of food and a spoonful of freshened ocean water. When the Mexican schooner took them on board one sailors overcame all restraint and drank himself to death with the water furnished.

"For the love of God give me a passage to some place where my wife and child can have proper care," the wrecked captain said to Capt. Huntington, of the Newbern, when the steamer was approached by a boat from the coasting chooner.

The survivors were taken aboard "There is a white man among them, for I can tell by his voice," an English lady of the Newbern said, "but how dreadful that poor squaw looks." It was the captain's wife, her exposed flesh burned to a darker hue than an Indian's that the lady thought was a squaw.

The marine sailor died from the effect of the water, which he hoped would give him new life, soon after he was lifted on board the steamer. The others were tenderly cared for.

The captain's little boy, only 4 years old, looked wildly strange and unnatural. "But, bless you," an officer of the Newbern said to a reporter, "we could just see him grow fat and natural-like from meal to meal. The little fellow, who had stood what killed three of the strong sailors, was soon a great favorite with every man on the steamer."

The captain's wife, when Mazatlan was reached, after being on the steamer three days, gave birth to a son. It was a dead child when the steamer arrived at the wharf, and a lively, bright infant. Such is the story of their rescue. Words cannot picture the suffering they endured in the forty-six days in an open boat; days when the tropical sun was slowly parching the life out of all"; when the mother saw one babe waste away to death for the lack of even such scanty nourishment as had to be dealt out to all; days when the clear-headed captain had to tie to the thwarts two of the crazed sailors to prevent them from feasting in fact upon the weaker ones, upon whom their clean limbs lighted ever flashed hungrily, longingly; days when distant sail's would loom up, wildly revive sinking hope, disappear, and drive hope into a greater, blacker distance; days when sufferings of all were nearly ended by drowning, when the crazed mens' wild plunging nearly capsized the boat. It is a horrible picture, and one which the imagination alone can at empt fee ly to paint.

"Ah!" the wife and mother said one day on the steamer, as the passengers were at dinner, "if my dead baby boy had only had each day a mouthful of the water lavishly dealt out here."

RUSSIAN GUN.

Bismarck's trick in taking American hams wrapped in canvas as "cotton" goods calls to mind the experiments of Alexander von Humboldt, when, in 1805, he was engaged, with Gay-Lussac, in experiments with atmospheric pressure in Paris. A great many glass tubes were needed in the experiments, and, these being costly in France and subject to a high duty, Humboldt had them imported, sealed at both ends, and described in the bill of lading as "German air." Air being non-dutiable, they were allowed to pass in consideration of the use to which were to be put.

Cardinal Newman says that a gentleman is one who never inflicts a pain; a man no dentist can be a gentleman.

THE NEWS.

Gleanings in New England.

The Zunis.

The Zuni Indians are having a good time in Boston. They have "done" the city thoroughly and to them it is "passing wonderful." On the one side the ocean, and on the other a world of houses; the gods themselves are rivaled by what we see" Having thus paid due homage to the city, they visited its suburbs. Harvard filled them with admiration, and Wellesley threw them into ecstacies. They visited an art gallery and were like children at a raree-show, in raptures over everything.

The Sprague Troubles.

C. B. Farnsworth, custodian of the property of the Quidnick company, took out a writ against William Sprague and Superintendent Covey of the Arctic mill for contempt of court in the supreme court at Providence, R. I. It is said that they denied Farnsworth admission to the mill for the purpose of taking an inventory. Sprague threatened to toss him into the river.

Orton E. Coleman, aged 40, for eighteen years buyer for the A. & W. Sprague manufacturing co., shot himself at his residence recently, dying soon after. Discouragement at the condition of the Sprague matter is assigned as the cause. He leaves a wife and four children.

Boston Mystery.

A report was current with some show of truth that Mrs. Harriet Bell, who was murdered recently at Boston, used to live at Lynn, Mass., under the name of Newhall, and a jilted lover, said to resemble the murderer, was fired upon as the party was boarding a car. Some killings have come of the ship or crew, it is safe to presume the former has sunk, and the men either have gone to the bottom or been picked up by an outward-bound vessel. The James McGrey was the vessel which capsized in the Delaware river, Jan. 17, in passing from the wharf at which she had discharged her cargo to Greenmarsh wharf, where she was to be loaded with coal.

At Home Again.

John Trimm of Lewiston, Me., disappeared five years ago. His friends held funeral services over a box that came floating into Portland harbor shortly after, and put "John Trimm" on the stone at the grave. Recently the said John, round and rosy with health and success, called on his startled friends to explain how a freak had driven him to hunt and find new friends and a new fortune in the West.

Verdict vs. a Railroad.

The verdict of $16,000 against the Boston & Albany railroad was rendered at Boston in favor of Mrs. Mary E. Parker for permanent injury received in the accident at Newton Lower Falls last autumn. The jury before whom the case was tried spent two days in deliberation, and were locked up over night. The verdict is $2000 larger than a previous one, which had been set aside by Judge Aldrich as excessive.

SHERIFF KENT of Portsmouth, N. H., states that the alleged missing man, George W. Davis of Lynn, Mass., who has been supposed to be in some way connected with the Bell tragedy in Boston, was killed about a year ago by being run over by a train at Point of Pines, and that the body was identified by Davis's father.

THERE is no little talk over a projected railroad from Brattleboro, Vt., to Wilmington, by way of Marlboro, Halifax and Jacksonville.

IT is said that Harvard college will appoint no successor to Ex Regent Peirce, and, to curtail expenses, the number of lecturers will be lessened, six having already been notified that their services will not be desired after the end of the college year.

REV. O. WITHERSPOON of St. James's Episcopal church, Birmingham, Ct., has a call to St. John's of Hartford.

ROGERS in Boston assaulted Sergt. Cain of station 15 and beat him so badly that it is thought he will die. One of the assailants proved to be an officer of the 9th regiment of militia.

I. N. BLAKE, a shoe manufacturer of Pittsfield, N. H., has volunteered to defray all the expenses of decorating the soldiers' graves in that town at the coming anniversary.

CYRUS W. FIELD has recently given $75,000 to Williams college.

THE New Hampshire Methodist conference, which includes several towns and cities in Massachusetts, will meet this year in Lawrence. It has a membership of 148 ministers, 116 churches and 13,874 members.

THE jury disagreed in the case of the First national bank of Augusta, Me., against Samuel E. Spring, one of the sureties on the bond of Israel Boothbay, late cashier of the bank, and a new trial will be ordered. The jury evaluated the bank from any negligence in not discovering the cashier's defalcation, but disagreed on a question of forgery in the case of one name.

THE steamers of the New York and Hartford line were sold at auction at New London, Ct., "The Granite State" and City of Hartford went to the Connecticut River steamboat company for $25 000 each; the Silver Star to Capt. Richard Peck of New Haven for $5000; the Steam to Thomas A. Scott of New London for $2000. The sale of the State of New York was postponed two weeks.

THE pink eye has made its appearance among the horses at Gilead, Me.

ROYAL B. CONANT, the defaulting cashier of the Eliot national bank of Boston, who was sentenced to five years in Dedham jail March 15, 1880, has been in an asylum because of illhealth and the loss of his mental powers.

THE woman's home missionary society held its annual meeting recently at Boston, Mrs. J. W. Danielson presiding. Clothing worth $2973 has been sent during the year to southern and western missionaries. The society was organized two years ago, has 789 members and 98 auxiliaries, and has missionaries at work all over the West and South.

THE waves and surf at Old Orchard, Me., recently was the heaviest known for fifteen years. They estimated the waves to roll twenty-five feet high.

ORDERS went into effect at the Portsmouth navy yard recently, making ten hours a day's work.

EASTPORT Me., shipped 29,650,600 frozen herrings last winter.

A company for the manufacture of gloves, with a capital of $20,000, has been formed in Lancaster, N. H., and will soon begin operations.

A COTTON factory is to be started at East Providence, R. I.

THE "Northam professorship of history and political economy" is established at Trinity college, Hartford, Ct., by the bequest of the late Col. Charles H. Northam.

TRYING to see how many times she could swing round a perpendicular rod killed little Marcia Bachelder recently at Saccarappa, Me.

A HOTEL, costing $500,000, is to be built on Huntington avenue, Boston, opposite Rodd Huntington. It will be six stories high in front by eight in the rear and contain 800 rooms.

A LIFE-SIZE portrait of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, painted by H. T. Thomyson of New Haven, Ct., has been given to a sister of the late hero, Mrs. S. B. Haslett of Webster, Mass., and will be hung in the state library at Hartford.

The Old and New Worlds

Irish Difficulties.

About 30 men recently attacked the house of a farmer, in Thurles, suspected of paying rent. While the party was firing shots into the house, three policemen, who were in ambush, fired upon them. Two Moonlighters fell, and were pursued by the policemen, who fired 20 rounds of buckshot at them. The road was subsequently discovered to be stained with blood for a distance of over half a mile, and one of the party, who had fallen after the first fire, was found near the stricken house mortally wounded.

At Rathdowney, county Queen, Rev. Father, Feehan was prosecuted for using seditious language. The charge was that he read at a meeting a paper, purporting to be a statement of the bishop of Nevada, that, if he (the bishop of Nevada) had been imprisoned as a suspect, he would have found a number of square miles, peopled to some, instead of urging them to pay no rent. The magistrates ordered Fr. Feehan to find £400 bail, or go to prison six months. Fr. Feehan refused to give bail, and was taken to Maryborough.

Southern Flood.

The county at the mouth of the Big Black river, Mississippi, is described as having the appearance of a vast inland sea, not a spot of land to be seen anywhere. Houses of squatters or small farmers are abandoned and almost submerged. Only chimneys and roofs of houses can be seen above the flood. The occupants long since removed their stock and household goods to the highlands up the river. Nearly all the woman and children have been sent to the hills, but the male population, white and colored, are living in gin-houses and corn-cribs, the floors of which are scaffolded up above the water. The water in the fields is six feet deep and the only means of communication is by boats. Rafts filled with frightened cattle and poultry are huddled together on the house tops, making the scene one of utter desolation. Planters on the Tensas are opposed to the issue of government rations, as the destitution along that river can be relieved by the people there, and rations will demoralize the laborers. The negroes had already refused to save stock, saying that the government will send them rations.

Dangerous Cargo.

The customs authorities at Kertsch have arrested and confiscated a vessel flying the Turkish flag. The captain of the vessel declared that he had a cargo of oranges, but large quantities of dynamite and gunpowder were discovered. The captain then said that the dynamite and powder were shipped for a landed proprietor at Taganrog. The vessel was escorted to Taganrog by a government steamer.

Terrorized.

A reign of terror exists at Laramie, Wy. Incendiaries have been at work for four nights and fires have occurred every night. No distinction has been made as to the class of property, railroad buildings, hotels and dwellings all suffering alike. Vigilants have been patrolling the streets for several nights and have arrested about twenty strangers, but, still, fires have occurred on every side. The prisoners have been released. The terror is great because the people do not know what to expect next, not knowing whom to suspect. The offenders will be summarily dealt with if caught.

Lynch Law.

Tucson Langdon and a man in his employ named Harrison, were arrested at Langdon's residence in Toronto, on the charge of killing A. H. Crooks and S. J. Dorsey, by a posse of citizens, and were turned over to a deputy sheriff. After spending the hotel, a party of masked men overpowered the guard and shot Langdon dead. Harrison was hung to the trestle work of the bridge.

A Libel.

Rev. W. B. Olleck, in a sermon at the Elmstreet church in Toronto, said it was a libel on pastor Kalley to say that he should be degraded and sent to prison for having discharged his rifle at the grinning assassin, Guiteau. His remarks were applauded.

Era of Assassination.

A rifle collector and agent, named Crawford, was shot while driving to church with his family, near Clonmellon, county West Meath, Ireland. The police had previously protected Mr. Crawford, but he was not escorted on this occasion. Some members of his family were also injured. A dispatch from Boyle says: A police sub-inspector, named Doherty, has been fatally shot in a street disturbance at Cabbercurry, county Sligo. Several arrests were made.

Labor's Agitation.

The Lawrence, Mass., strikers, decided to take no further action toward arbitrating with the Pacific mill-entries until the latter evince a desire to meet the strikers on the terms proposed. Operatives of other mills are contributing to the relief fund. The railroad station agents report that within the past few days a large number of operatives have left the city for New Bedford, Fall River, and other manufacturing places; but the leaders of the strike are endeavoring to have all remain, expecting the mills will soon be reopened and the pay restored. At present this appears to be a forlorn hope.

All the builders and contractors of New Brunswick, N. J., were given public notice that a general strike of laborers and mechanics comes April 1, unless their demand of 50 cents increase per day is complied with. It is feared 500 men will strike.

A movement is well under way for the formation of a central organization of labor unions of New York and the neighborhood, to take action on matters affecting the general interests of labor. The contract system of prison labor is the immediate object of united action, but it is proposed to maintain a permanent organization. Delegates from all trades unions and labor clubs have connected themselves with the movement.

The employes of the Glen Cove starch factory at Flushing, L. I., struck for higher wages. The demand was not acceded to, and the establishment, turning out the proprietors. The sheriff sent 25 special officers to arrest the strikers.

The topographical union of Albany, N. Y., ordered a strike of the compositors employed on the Evening Journal against a reduction of 5 cents per 1000 ems.

A mass meeting of the carpenters of the eastern district of Brooklyn, N. Y., decided to demand $3 a day after the first of April, and, if employers refuse it, to strike. The present rate is $2.50.

A LIFEBOAT, while proceeding to the rescue of the crew of a sloop during a gale in Havre, France, capsized, and both crews, numbering 20 persons, were drowned.

THE heaviest fire that has visited Richmond, Va., since its evacuation by the confederate army in April 1865, occurred a few days ago. Several of the largest tobacco factories were destroyed and the loss is placed at nearly $1,000,000.

THE Irish members of Parliament except the land leaguers who refuse to join, are preparing a congratulatory address to Archbishop McCabe on his approaching advance to the rank of cardinal.

THERE is great perplexity in Spain as regards the late Speaker Calderon Collantes. The Liberals desire to give her justice by fair concessions, but the weight of routine and of military red tape retard the execution of the promises made in 1873.

THE new double screw steel armor-plated turret ship Colossus was launched at Portsmouth, Eng. She is 9148 tons burthen, and her engines are 8000 horse-power.

A bill was introduced in the New Jersey Assembly appropriating $25,000 for a monument to Alexander Hamilton to be erected on the site of the Burr duel.

SMALL-POX is epidemic at Panama among the Chinese.

PRINCE BISMARCK, upon being questioned on some subject relating to internal affairs, replied that his time and strength were fully occupied in preserving the peace of Europe.

THERE is a prospect of the reopening of the Antonelli case, the court of cassation having decided that the Countess Lumbertini, who alleged that Cardinal Antonelli was her father, has a right to call evidence in regard to her fraternity and the trouble which she asserts exists in having registered baptism.

A DESPATCH to the London Standard from Vienna states that the whole of Emod was destroyed by the fire, and that all the inhabitants are compelled to camp in the fields.

WRECKAGE of the steam yacht Sidney L. Wright, Capt. Tyler, from New York for Puerto Rico, was picked up off Frying Pan shoals light. It is believed that she is lost, with all on board.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S health is rapidly failing.

DURING the sale of the Montgomery (Va.) White sulphur springs property, the hotel porch fell, killing one man and seriously hurting 12 others.

WHILE Victor Hugo was entertaining the staff of the Paris Rappel recently, a telegram was received from St. Petersburg announcing that the czar had spared the lives of five nihilists in whose behalf Victor Hugo had pleaded. The post thereupon toasted the czar.

Matters in Washington.

Aiding the South.

Mr. Thomas, of Ky., from the committee on Mississippi levees, reported a bill appropriating $6,863,000, to be expended according to the plans of the Mississippi river commission for the improvement of navigation and commerce of the Mississippi river and the construction of works of improvement, $4,613,000 to be applied below the mouth of the Ohio, $1,000,000 between the mouth of the Ohio and Illinois river, $500,000 between the Illinois and the Des Moines rapids, and $750,000 between the Des Moines rapids and St. Paul.

The Senate committee on the improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries agreed upon a bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the Mississippi and $1,000,000 for the Missouri, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war, in accordance with the plans of the Mississippi river improvement commission. A part of the appropriation is to be immediately available to repair the damage caused by the floods.

New Kind of Fish.

The problem as to the mysterious fish which so many vessels have recently reported as seen floating dead in the North Atlantic ocean would seem to be solved a number of days ago by the receipt of specimens at the Smithsonian institution, from Knight & Co., Philadelphia, and which Prof. Baird pronounced to be the rifle fish, a new species found by the United States fish commission in incredible quantities along the western edge of the Gulf stream in from 75 to 700 fathoms. The professor thinks that they have been killed by the terrific storms which have lately raged along the south coast of New England, especially off the Georges and Nantucket shoals. All those who have tasted the fish taken under the circumstances mentioned pronounced them excellent.

Opposing Contractors.

Col. E. G. Pierce of Portsmouth, N. H., is in Washington in the interests of the mechanics of that city and the Kittery navy yard, in opposition to the bill before Congress in relation to the building of the new war vessels by contract. He favors the building of one-half of the vessels at the navy yards, the other half by contract, and keeping an account at the navy yards of the complete cost of each vessel built there, and comparing them with the contract vessels.

The Whittaker Case.

The order of the President in the Whittaker case is as follows:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 31, 1882.—In the foregoing case of Cadet Johnson C. Whittaker, it appearing that on the trial the court martial, notwithstanding the objection of the accused, admitted in evidence to be used by experts in handwriting as standards of comparison with the note of warning, which is the subject of the second specification of the first charge, a number of papers testified to be in the handwriting of the accused, which papers were not in evidence for any other purpose than to be used as standards, and were so used by the experts, and that a large amount of testimony in support of the above-mentioned two specifications by such experts, based on their comparison of these standards with the note of warning, was introduced on the part of the prosecution; and the attorney-general being of the opinion (concurring therein with the judge advocate general of the army) that the above-mentioned papers were improperly admitted in evidence, and that there is in that respect error in the proceedings of the court in relation to a material issue, the foregoing proceedings and sentence are disapproved, and it is ordered that Cadet Whittaker be released from arrest. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The sentence of the court, which is rendered inoperative by the president's disapproval, was that he "be dismissed and forever disqualified from military service of the United States, and to pay a fine of one dollar, and to be thereafter confined at hard labor for one year in such penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct."

Mason's Sentence.

Judge Advocate General Swaim has made a report to the secretary of war upon the case of Sergt. Mason in which, it is understood, he recommends a modification of the latter's sentence upon the ground that Guiteau was not in a position where he could possibly have been placed by Mason when the latter fired his gun, and that, under such circumstances, the charge of assault with intent to kill cannot be sustained, a view said to be supported by a long line of precedents. Lawyer William M. Lyddy had prepared a petition to the United States supreme court in behalf of Mason for a reversion of the sentence on the grounds that the sentence was illegal and the trial unconstitutional. The New York board of aldermen has sent a request that the President pardon Mason.

Reducing Taxation.

Mr. Hubbell of Michigan, introduced a bill in the House, to reduce internal revenue. It abolishes the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts and deposits, the tax on matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations, and other articles embraced on schedule "A," following sec. 3437, Revised Statutes, except such medicinal bitters, cordials or other like preparations as shall contain 20 per cent. or more of proof spirits. It also reduces the tax on cigars from $6 to $5 per 1000, and makes the same reduction upon cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1000.

MISS PHEBE COUSINS, the well-known woman suffrage advocate, has applied to President Arthur to be appointed one of the five commissioners to reorganize Utah. A numerously signed petition for her appointment has been sent to the President.

THE Garfield memorial hospital association, whose managers are all gentlemen of prominence, is to be aided by a co-ordinate association, whose managers will be ladies of like prominence.

THE Pusey & Jones company of Wilmington, Del., has received a contract from the government for a new revenue cutter of the first class. The cost will be nearly $90,000.

CADET WHITTAKER has been discharged from West Point for a failure to keep up in his studies.

MAJ.-GEN. MCDOWELL is to be placed on the retired list, and Brig.-Gen. Pope is to be promoted to the vacancy on the active list.

SENATOR HALE presented a protest against the admission of Dakota as a state, until her record is purged of the repudiation with which it is charged, in the matter of the Yankton county bonds, issued in 1872, in aid of a railroad in that county, upon which interest payments have ceased.

THE surviving "Mitchell raiders" desire that any one who can furnish a copy of a portrait of J. J. Andrews, who led the expedition within the rebel lines in 1863, should make it known. They have a history of the exploit in press, and want the portrait for it. They are pressing their bill for arrears of pensions.

A BILL was introduced in the House providing that, when Canada shall abolish the duties imposed upon coal imported from the United States, iron ore mined in Canada shall be admitted into the United States free of duty.

MEMBERS of Congress have received numerous letters recently from merchants, wholesale druggists and physicians, urging the immediate passage of the bill reported from the House committee on commerce for the prevention of the adult eration of food and drugs.

AFTER THE WINNERS.

Anthony Comstock is making, it is said, a new and untried move against the lottery companies, and has selected as the defendants in what he proposes to make a test case, two Brooklyn, N. Y., men who drew the capital prize of $30,000 in a lottery company's February drawing. It is alleged he has discovered a section in the New York Revised Statutes which provides that all moneys drawn in lotteries shall be forfeited to the use of the poor in the county in which the money so won shall be deposited. He wrote to Mayor Low of Brooklyn asking that the proper steps be taken by the officials of Kings county to secure the money, and thus to aid in breaking up the lottery business.

The major referred the matter to the charities commissioners, and it is learned that through their counsel an attachment will probably be issued against the money which was placed in bank. The winners of the $30,000 are Herman Hartzen and Michael Doyle. A neighbor of Hartzen says that, hearing of the proposed proceedings to attach his bank account, Hartzen sailed recently for Germany with his money. Doyle's house was locked when the reporter called. "He looks up early now," said a neighbor, "and he's taken his money out of the bank. I have heard say that he won't tell where it is."

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

If you are fortunate in possessing beauty, girls, be thankful for the gift, but do not overrate it. The girl who expects to win her way by her beauty and to be admired and accepted simply because she is a lady has the wrong idea. She must secure a lovable character if she wishes to be loved, and my advice to you all is to lay the foundation of a permanent influence. To win and hold admiration you must cultivate the gifts that nature has bestowed upon you. If you have a talent for music, develop it; learn to sing some choice songs and to perform upon some instrument, for many are charmed more by music than by handsome features. Pursue the same course with regard to painting, drawing and designing, and if you have the power to obtain useful knowledge in any direction to do it. I have heard young men in speaking of their lady acquaintances, "Oh! they look well, but they don't know anything." There is no necessity for such or post-office or city house, still at odd intervals you can gather up an education and contend with no greater difficulties than did our greatest men.—*Exchange.*

Cotton sateen and light alpaca are frequently used by economical dressmakers for the foundation skirt of silk and velling dresses.

A Doctor at Richmond says that if people will take a bath in hot whisky and rock salt twice a year they will never catch a cold. Until somebody has tried this new remedy, we would say—wait to the old and reliable Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

SOLID FACTS.

Persons received last year as interest on money deposited in the savings banks of New York nearly $8,000,000.

Three and a half million dollars is what we paid for our buttons last year, and were frequently much distressed for one at that.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God." Nothing is said about an honest woman, because she isn't such an astounding variety.

The value of property saved during the last year by the life saving service was $14,958,895, the value of property lost by disasters being $9,853,592.

The price asked for Washington's swordknot of silk and silver tinsel bullion with a tinsel rosette, which a Baltimorean offers to the Federal government, is $1500.

Canadian revenues have increased until from having a deficiency of $200,000 in 1879, the treasury had a surplus of over $400,000 for the twelve months ending last June.

The annual dairy product is estimated at between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000, being greater than either that of the wheat or corn crop and exceeding that of cotton and wool combined.

The election of Atlantic & Great Western railroad trustees which was recently held at London, resulted in a vote of $31,000,000 against $5,000,000 in favor of the old management.

A powerful dynamo machine, with twelve magnets, designed for a station at Charing Cross, London, and having an illuminating capacity equal to 537,000 candles, cost for construction $6000.

The total taxes of the French people are £107,308,975, with a population of 36,905,788, or about $15 tax per capita. The Russians pay £50,362,731, there being 72,692,000 people among whom to divide this, making the tax of each Russian $4.

The total imports into the United States from China during the year ending June 30, 1881, amounted to $22,317,729, being principally tea and silk. The total exports to China amounted in value to $5,447,381, being less than one fourth of the aggregate of imports, and consisting chiefly of petroleum and cotton goods.

California shows a decrease in gold the past year, compared with the previous year, amounting to $579,069, and an increase in silver of $323,582. Utah shows an increase in the precious metals of $860,335. Colorado shows an increase of $1,672,171, and Arizona 83,726,925 over the reports of the last year.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak stomach, night-sweats, and the early stages of consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific. By druggists.

Better a cheap coffin and a plain funeral, after a useful unselfish life, than a grand procession and a marble mausoleum after a loveless selfish one.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that affect the stomach and heart through reflex action. The back-ache and "dragging-down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

The English Catholic duke of Norfolk has presented a estate at Storrington, near Arundel, to the Franciscan Tertiaries expelled from St. Michel de Frigolet, who will accordingly build an abbey there.

Our Grandmothers

Taught their daughters that "a stitch in time saves nine." A pill in time saves not only nine, but ofttimes an incalculable amount of suffering as well. An occasional dose of Dr. Pierce's Pellets (Little Sugar-coated Pills), to cleanse the stomach and bowels, not only prevents diseases but often breaks up sudden attacks, when taken in time. By druggists.

The White House.—A snow hut. Upper stories.—Fashionable novels.

"Complete and Radical."

CHELSEA, MASS., March 3, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,—Sirs: Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure WORKS a complete and radical cure of a distressing condition of my kidneys, of two years' duration.

WILLIAM H. HART.

Eight Hundred Thousand People.

There are already booked for passage to this country in 1882 nearly a half million people, and it is estimated that 800,000 will emigrate from Europe and Canada to the West and Northwest.

In consequence of this vast throng, the "*Albert Lea Route*" (CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY) has been compelled to put upon its line an additional Fast Express Train, composed of most magnificent day coaches, leaving Chicago at 11 a. m., and reaching Minneapolis early the next morning in ample time to allow those going to Northern Minnesota, Dakota or Manitoba to view the country before breakfast and make the connection for all points North or Northwest.

This train is run especially to connect with the new express trains which the Northern Pacific, and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroads (the latter connecting with the Canadian Pacific at St. Vincent) have just put upon their lines.

The regular evening express train from Chicago will be run as heretofore, and make connections from Minneapolis for all points in the territory named above.

It is important, and travelers should bear it in mind, that there are no carriage transfers by the "*Albert Lea Route*." Passengers being landed in Union Depots in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

This is the route to travel over *for sure connections, and to the pleasantest and most comfortable route to the Northwest.*

The trains of the "*Albert Lea Route*" leave Chicago from the depot of the *Great Rock Island*, the old favorite with travelers destined for Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the Pacific Coast.

Send your address to E. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, and obtain our new illustrated WESTERN TRAIL.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cures of kidney affections, irritation, frequent or difficult urination. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

Do Not Delay.

When your blood becomes poisoned, from Whatever cause, take VEGETINE.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!

STRICTLY PURE.

Harmless to the most Delicate!

By its faithful use CONSUMPTION has been CURED in other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

JEREMIAH WAGNER, of Marion County, W. Va., writes us that his wife had PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and was pronounced incurable by their physicians, but the use of a few bottles of Dr. Bulsam for Throat and Lungs entirely cured her. He writes that he and his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world.

W. M. G. MOORE, Mercer Co., Pa., Dec. 1, 1881, writes, April 4, 1881, that he wants us to know that the LUNG BALSAM has CURED his daughter of Consumption, after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says others, knowing her case, have taken the Balsam and been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

Dr. MEADOWCROFT, Dentist of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the LAST STAGES of CONSUMPTION, and was induced to try a few bottles of Dr. Bull's Lung Balsam after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it is now cured the disease, and he was able to resume his practice